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Scattered Nazi Raiders Turned Back by British; Raincoat Makers Strike

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 4, 1940

War Summary: British Scatter Nazi Bombers

British air defense turned back continued German air assaults today in scattered air battles along the southeast coast. British bombers retaliated by staging a series of raids on German coastal bases in France along the English Channel. During the night German planes dropped incendiary bombs on several northwest towns, starting fires but causing no casualties, according to British reports. [Details: Page 5.]

In New England: Opinion Backs Destroyer Deal

Boston opinion backs President Roosevelt's destroyer deal. Labor, business, maritime experts join in approval of sale of 50 over-age ships to Great Britain in exchange for Naval bases. [Details: Page 9.]

Wage and hour dispute brings strike to raincoat makers. Number out placed at 1,200 by workers, 500 by employers. Union claims 25 per cent wage increase and 35-hour week proposals were rejected. [Details: Page 9.]

Hitler Denounces British 'Nuisance' Raids

Berlin (AP)—In a speech at the Sportpalast here, Reichsführer Hitler bitterly assailed British "nuisance" raids on Germany and vowed that hundreds of thousands of Nazi bombs would fall on England nightly hereafter in retaliation. [Details: Page 4.]

Russia Calls Up Two New Classes

Moscow (AP)—Soviet Defense Commissar Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko today called up two new classes for military service. Affected were all men born in 1920 and during the first eight months of 1921. Also summoned were all men born in 1921 and 1922 who have completed their secondary education and whose compulsory military training had hitherto been suspended.

Knudsen Quits General Motors Posts

New York (AP)—William S. Knudsen has severed all connections with the General Motors Corporation to avoid any possible conflict of interests arising from his membership on the National Defense Advisory Commission. He has been on leave of absence since June 1, when President Roosevelt appointed him to the Commission.

Martin Aircraft Plant Starts Addition

Baltimore, Md. (AP)—Ground was broken today at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft factory for a huge addition which, company officials said, would more than double bomber production and plant space, and provide employment for 37,000 men—or 24,000 more—within the next year. Glenn L. Martin, company President, described the expansion program as the first by any American military aircraft company under new national defense.

In Washington: Six-Year Presidential Term Urged

The Senate Judiciary subcommittee heard testimony today from Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, James Truslow Adams, and William A. Eddy on a testimony which would limit to a single term of six years the tenure of any President.

The Senate Finance Committee continued hearings today on the excess profits tax, with Government tax authorities having their innings.

The House resumed debate on the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill as the House Military Committee which yesterday approved 12 to 11 a provision by which the Government might take over on a rental basis plants needed for defense manufactures considered minor amendments to the conscription bill.

Fleet Units Sail From Pearl Harbor

Honolulu (AP)—Units of the United States Fleet, including nine battleships, left Pearl Harbor yesterday for maneuvers at sea. They were expected back Sept. 13, when the main body of the Fleet is due to return for a normal two weeks period of upkeep.

Japanese Naval Minister Resigns

Tokyo (AP)—Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida resigned today as Naval Minister on grounds of ill health.

Dixie Clipper Arrives With Mail Missing

New York (AP)—The Dixie Clipper came in from Bermuda with only 211 pounds of the 1,266 pounds of mail she started out with from Lisbon, the remainder having been removed by British censors. Much of the material delayed, and some of it undoubtedly will be entirely withheld, is news dispatches and news pictures originating in countries other than Great Britain.

France to Form Civilian Air Service

Vichy, France (AP)—Establishment of a Civilian Air Service attached to the Air Ministry, consisting of about 13,000 men recruited among demobilized pilots, mechanics and others of the French Air Force, was decreed today. The military personnel is strictly limited by the French-German armistice convention.

In the Balkans: King Carol's Government Quits

Rumanian outbreaks were being rigidly curbed today as resignation of King Carol's Government following an attempted coup by Iron Guardists gave Rumania its worst crisis since the ceding of part of Transylvania to Hungary. German troops were reported assembling preparatory to entering Rumania under the Reich's "protection" guarantee. [Details: Page 1.]

Low-Income Groups Buy Most on Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Low-income families in the United States make the most use of charge accounts, the National Bureau of Economic Research finds in a report published today.

In a study of schedules of income and outgo obtained from 60,000 families in 30 States, the Bureau found that, on the average, more than one out of every six families with incomes of under $500 and almost every seventh family in the $500-$750 class were indebted for charge account purchases.

One family out of 10 was similarly indebted where incomes ranged between $1,000 and $2,000, and only one out of 15 where incomes were as high as $5,000 a year. The data was obtained from non-relief families.

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Evacuees' Ship Was the Volendam?

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The ship with child evacuees, which the British Sept. 1 said had been torpedoed, was identified today by the New York Times, quoting private sources, as the Holland-America liner Volendam.

The vessel, the Times said, did not sink and was towed back to a port in Scotland for repairs after all of its 320 child refugees had been taken to safety.

The Volendam is a 15,434-ton liner which had been in trans-Atlantic service since 1922.

'Cement Grass' Cuts Down on the Cutting

Cement "grass" which will keep down maintenance costs for loam, seed, fertilizer, watering, and cutting, is being tried out by the Metropolitan District Commission on a 2,000-foot strip down the center of the reconstructed Old Colony Boulevard. The test "grass plot" will run from Fox Point Road, South Boston, to Freeport Street South.

Commission officials declared the concrete mix would be superior to surface painting in green, as in the underpass on Beacon Street at Massachusetts Avenue. The South Boston "grass" is a pigment mixed into the cement, guaranteed not to fade or streak and last indefinitely. It will make a 2½-foot strip down the center of the boulevard.

Boston Gets Food Stamps Before Oct. 15

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that the Federal Government's food stamp plan for distributing surplus foods to needy families would be in operation in Boston not later than Oct. 15.

More than 126,000 persons on various divisions of Boston welfare rolls may be eligible to participate in the plan, which gives $1 in free blue stamps for each purchase of $2 worth of orange stamps, both exchangeable at the local grocer's for food.

Business experts set $5,000,000 as the top figure in their predictions of new business which installation of the food stamp plan is expected to bring to the Hub. This would mean participation by nearly all who are eligible. Participation in other cities has varied from 50 to 75 per cent of those eligible, however. This would indicate an average income of approximately anywhere from $50,000 to $80,000 a week in Boston.

Stamps will be distributed through branch offices of the Welfare Department, Mayor Tobin said. Preliminary organization will begin in a week or 10 days. Installation of the plan will close the 13 Federal food depots through which surplus foods have moved.

An estimated 31,128 families will benefit by the plan. These include dependent aid, dependent children, soldiers' relief and aid to the blind. Mr. Bemis announced that a survey is under way by the Federal Government to determine the amount of expenditure for food by old age assistance cases with a view to including them with those eligible under the stamp plan.

The stamp plan is entirely voluntary. Any of the City's food retailers of welfare recipients may participate. The City's banks have agreed to clear the stamps without cost, thus removing one of the largest obstacles which has delayed the plan in other cities.

The Federal Government imposes few restrictions on the use of the stamps. Neither blue nor orange can be used to buy liquor. The orange can be exchanged for anything in the grocery store, the blue ones for only those items enumerated on the surplus food list.

Picture on Page 9.

Definite Limit On President's Tenure Urged

Constitutional amendment fixing 6-year term or two 4-year terms is proposed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Without political rancor, a trio of political science experts today recommended that Congress seek a constitutional amendment limiting the tenure of office of the President of the United States.

The three—Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, former Undersecretary of the Treasury under President Roosevelt, James Truslow Adams, historian, and William A. Eddy, President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.— testified before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee in favor of resolutions limiting the presidential tenure to one term of six years or two terms of four years each.

Although Senator Edward R. Burke, anti-New Deal Democrat, explained at the outset of the hearing that the issue had been before the country for more than 150 years but "today more than at any time it is a question that should have the best thought of all patriotic citizens."

Definite Limit Urged

Both Mr. Coolidge and Dr. Adams held that recent increases in presidential power and the growing number of individuals dependent on the Government increased the necessity for a limitation on the term of office.

Dr. Adams, whose paper was filed with the Committee in his absence, declared: "Had the members of the Constitutional Convention dreamed of the enormous patronage and money which would eventually be at the President's disposal and that he would appeal directly to the entire population for election to office, in my opinion both his powers and length of service would have been further curtailed."

Dr. Adams who described himself as "usually a Democrat" said he favored an amendment to limit the presidential office to two terms of four years each.

Era of Change

Referring to the present situation, he declared, "our world is changing fast and it can always be said that there is a crisis."

"If in 1787 with a population of only some 3,000,000 we could assemble such a group of leaders as worked that summer in Philadelphia and if now with a population of 130,000,000 it is claimed that only one man among all of us is capable of leading, what has happened to America?

"Is it that Americans can produce no leader among all their vast numbers, or that we have grown tired of thinking for ourselves and prefer to have doles and benefits handed to us?

"I am not," he added, "speaking of Franklin Roosevelt, for I do not think he wants to play the role of dictator, but of any man, present or future, who might be allowed to hold the office of President indefi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Eastern G. O. P. Chiefs Share In Smoothing Willkie Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—As eastern Republican leaders joined today in the convergence of party heads on the Wendell L. Willkie campaign base at Rushville, Ind., it became clear here that the conferences with the Republican presidential nominee would constitute an effort to untangle "crossed wires" in the Willkie election drive.

The campaign admittedly is not going as smoothly as the initial bang with which Mr. Willkie's candidacy went over gave promise and, in the two months since the nomination at Philadelphia, has slowed to a perceptible degree that the party high command finds discomfortingly reminiscent of the way in which the Alfred M. Landon campaign bogged down in 1936.

Consensus in high Republican quarters here on the eve of the Rushville huddle, however, was that the errors in 1940 strategy have been uncovered and now will be overcome. These errors are seen as centering in Mr. Willkie's tendency to move in important matters without consultation with the politically-wise veterans of his party and to leave his campaign direction to young and inexperienced workers. Added to this, it was authoritatively said, is disagreement and even rivalry high up in the National Committee which has reflected all down the line.

Present efforts now are to pull the campaign together for an expertly co-ordinated drive when Mr. Willkie begins his stumping of the country out of Rushville on Sept. 14. Persuasion of the candidate to avail himself of the counsel of seasoned party leaders does not mean, it was stressed, that there was any wish to have him straddle on important issues, but only to obviate the possibility of serious campaign blunders that would put Mr. Willkie on record against majority public opinion.

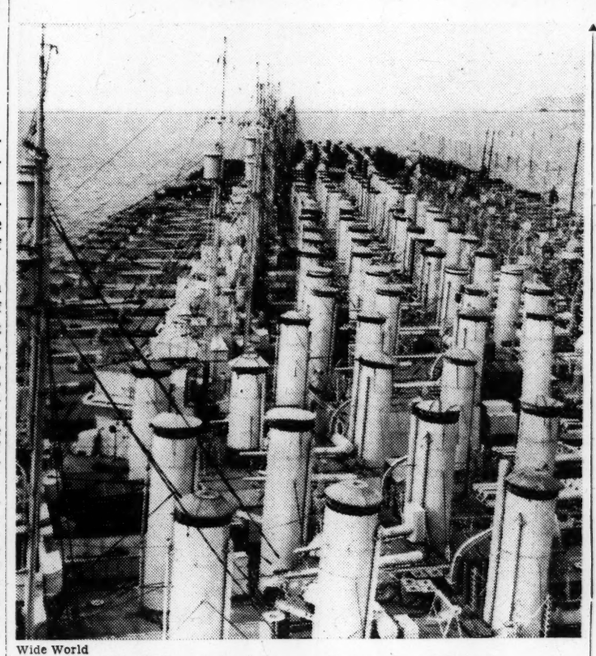
The thought was voiced that such veteran leaders in Congress as Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican National Chairman, was closer to the electorate than Mr. Willkie could possibly be and that their advice would be worth while to him. This advice would have been against Mr. Willkie's emphatic stand against the Overton-Russell amendment to the pending selective service act and some of the other important pronouncements that have emanated from Rushville, it was added.

Eastern party leaders in the national campaign who will figure in the Rushville conferences are Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., eastern campaign manager and Vice-Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mrs. Paul FitzSimons, of Newport, R. I., National committeewoman and vice-chairman of the eastern division; Edwin F. Jaeckle, New York State Republican Chairman, and Clarence Budington Kelland, assistant director to Mr. Pryor.

An attempt to capitalize on the move for new co-ordination of the Republican canvass featured Democratic National Committee publicity, with the announcement of the Democratic National Chairman, Edward J. Flynn, that his first campaign report to President Roosevelt in Washington today would state his conviction that the New Deal opponent has been steadily losing strength since his acceptance speech at Elwood, Ind.

Boston Key Port for Destroyers Enroute for Delivery to Canada; Plans for Pacific Bases on Way

Agreement is reported meeting general approval in U. S. and Britain—Russia silent—Italy and Germany oppose it—Is regarded by London as marking new step in Anglo-American unity.



Wide World

Tied Up at Destroyer Base, San Diego

These were built during World War and not used. Here they are being conditioned and recommissioned.

Destroyer unit for Britain on way to Boston: Page 9.

Governments and peoples today sought to absorb the mighty implications of the transfer of 50 American destroyers to Great Britain in return for the acquisition of naval and air bases by the United States, as the vessels themselves were being swiftly prepared to speed across the Atlantic.

Eight of the destroyers, the Navy Department announced, are at Boston's naval base getting final touches for delivery by Friday; 12 more are expected here momentarily, and the remainder may clear through this port for probable delivery to Canadian points.

Apart from these details, the immense meaning of the transaction was dawning in world capitals. The London Times, possibly revealing startling new steps, said the transaction was "taking its place in a larger strategic plan for mutual assistance in self-defense which is now being worked out between the British Empire and the United States," such as mutual use of Asiatic and Pacific bases. General reaction in the United States was rather favorable without more than the expected outcry from isolationist circles. Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, approved the objectives of the deal, but voiced criticism over its methods.

Reactions in Germany and Italy were unfavorable; Russia and Japan were significantly silent.

Rumanian Cabinet Resigns; Military Regime Expected

BUCHAREST, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Rumanian Cabinet, headed by the strongly pro-Nazi Ion Gigurtu, fell today as King Carol sought to save his Nation from anarchy and the possible loss of more territory to his neighbors.

Mr. Gigurtu, in office since June 1, was replaced as Premier by Gen. Ion Antonescu, who was expected to pick a military cabinet. Mr. Gigurtu resigned within a few hours after the Government, with King Carol's own safety menaced by an alleged Iron Guard plot to place Crown Prince Michael on the throne, began rounding up Iron Guardists.

In Bucharest and Constanta, where demonstrators last night made attempts to seize power, the situation, according to a Government spokesman, was "under control," although King Carol was virtually barricaded in his Palace after an attempted assassination. Last night hundreds of members of the extremist organization were officially reported "under arrest."

Attempted Coups Crushed

Four top-ranking Rumanian Generals were among those reported arrested and charged with plotting the abortive coup. Besides shots being fired at Palace windows, attempts were made to seize the Bucharest radio station and the American-owned Telephone Company's central office.

Simultaneous coups were attempted at Brasov and Constanta, but were quickly crushed.

Many local lines were put out of order by a group of uniformed men who entered the telephone exchange posing as guards and attacked the switchboards with hatchets. The Capital's radio station also went off the air after a similar attack there, and an official statement said there was minor damage to the apparatus.

Pamphlets bearing the name of Horia Sima, Iron Guard leader, were scattered through Bucharest demanding the abdication of King Carol and elevation of Crown Prince Michael to the throne.

Cession Called Treachery

The manifesto accused those responsible for the Transylvania cession agreement of treachery and said their action had "filled the army with shame." Observers interpreted the latter statement as a plea for Army support of an Iron Guard attempt to seize power.

Unconfirmed reports said three army corps in Transylvania, refusing to withdraw from the ceded territory, were in open revolt.

[From Szolnok, Hungary, 60 miles southeast of Budapest, it was reported that uniformed German troops had taken up quarters at a junction of the main railway line between Germany and Rumania. They were said to be the advance guard of a full-sized expeditionary force which will be sent into Rumania in fulfillment of the German-Italian promise of military protection for Rumania's new shrunken borders "against any power."]

A steady stream of officials pouring out of Transylvania brought reports of fresh disorders there.

Turmoil in Transylvania

At Timisoara, in South Transylvania, Italian and German Consulates were wrecked and mobs ransacked Hungarian and German stores.

At Saint George, in the ceded area, the Hungarian Mayor was killed by an angry crowd when he hung a Hungarian flag from the City Hall.

At Brasov, meanwhile, heavily armed Iron Guardists who captured the telephone offices were still in possession of the switchboards today.

Residents of Bucharest were awakened today by explosions on the outskirts. Unconfirmed reports spread that an attempt had been made to blow up some petroleum storage depots. Large reinforcements of troops had been sent to the oil fields.

The new Premier is one of Rumania's most famous Generals, known for his strategy in the World War. At that time he took charge of disarming the disorganized Russian Army when it collapsed.

Full Rumanian collapse not believed likely: Page 4.

London Expresses Greatest Delight In Destroyer Deal

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 4—Both for its immediate strategic importance and for its historic significance in development of Anglo-American relations, the agreement whereby the United States is to transfer 50 over-age destroyers to the Royal Navy in return for naval bases on British possessions in the Atlantic is welcomed with outright enthusiasm here.

There is no doubt about the real delight of British naval authorities. A statement issued last night by First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander, expressed "utmost pleasure and satisfaction," and points out that 50 American destroyers come at a time when the strain upon England's destroyer fleet has been very great. Mr. Alexander goes on to say that "American destroyers will be of inestimable value to us, not only for escorting convoys, but also for

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Trinidad is enthusiastic: Page 6.

Destroyer Trade Appears Meeting General Approval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—America reappraised its relationship to the European war today in the light of the sensational trade consummated by President Roosevelt, without benefit of Congress, transferring 50 over-age destroyers for strategic air and naval base sites running from Newfoundland to British Guiana.

Congressional and editorial opinion, together with the voice of the man-in-the-street, seemed generally to approve the deal. Isolationists cried "act of war," but it seemed likely that most opponents would follow Wendell L. Willkie's conclusion that the act was desirable however the means by which it had been carried through.

In Washington, the reaction took various forms.

There was a feeling of relief in the belief that the United States will be safer than formerly against possible attack by Germany. Members of a United States Military Board started immediately for Bermuda to start preliminary work on the defense base there.

Not only is America physically safer through acquisition of the eight strategic defense sites, but it has an additional moral guarantee from Great Britain which has brought relief here to a highly placed group.

Germany Won't Get Fleet

This guarantee is that the British fleet will neither be scuttled nor surrendered to Germany if worst comes to worst. Mr. Roosevelt stressed this verbally at his railway press conference yesterday. Just what would happen to a fleet if driven from home was not stated. If it fell back on Canada a whole host of incalculable new problems would be thrust on the United States. But officials now feel confident that it will never be used against the United States, in Germany's hands.

There is still another feeling of increased assurance here. The transfer of 50 1,200-ton destroyers to Great Britain, all old but sound and effective and all immediately available, it is understood, bolsters up British defense, physically and in morale. Britain is felt to be fighting America's own battle for democracy. To the extent to which Britain is successful in throwing back Germany, to that extent the war will be kept "over there." This is the latest example therefore of hands across the sea.

New Feeling of Unity

A development of far reaching importance is the new feeling of identity with the British produced by the deal. Although America's neutrality has been wearing thin, and has taken on the character of "non-belligerency," it took the present step to emphasize to many the close partnership that actually already exists between the two countries.

Short of sending the Navy itself abroad, there is little that the United States could do for Britain "short of war" that it is not doing. Canada's physical integrity has been guaranteed, although Canada is a belligerent. Britain has plenty of man-power, and has not needed, so far, to borrow funds. In increasing degree it is now getting from America ammunition and airplanes. Now comes warcraft.

It is an open question whether America's aid is not violative of Articles 6 and 8 in The Hague Convention of 1907, signed by the United States and Germany, but not Great Britain, binding the powers to give no "war materials

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Willkie hits ban on debate on destroyer sale: Page 5.

President Dramatized Well, Greatest of 'Yankee Swaps'

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—When a President of the United States calls in newspapermen to make a historic announcement on his special train, exactly what happens?

Such an event occurred yesterday.

In the jerking little Pullman sitting room, at the far end of the 12-car presidential special, furnished in mahogany-colored metal and buff summer slip covers, Mr. Roosevelt detailed the agreement that links American aid directly with the British battle-for-survival, and joins the English-speaking nations more closely for New-World defense than heretofore in history.

A more democratic scene could not be imagined. It could have happened in no country but the United States. With reporters crowded about him or sitting cross-legged at his feet, one of the three great world-figures of the day answered questions of correspondents some of them almost in his lap. Outside the glass door was the brass rail of the observation platform, and the twin rails racing away behind it like a steel ribbon.

Little World on Wheels

A presidential railway trip involves a little world on wheels. All the business of life is carried on in one racing community. Reporters have their quarters, so do broadcast crews, train men, cooks, porters—and Senators. On a "non-political trip" like others, regular routine is followed. Press conferences are at scheduled intervals. But to the surprise of reporters, just after they had finished inspection of the big armor-plate defense factory at Charleston, West Virginia, yesterday word went out that an unscheduled press conference would be held at an unusual hour. At 11:30.

There was no hint, however, that anything extraordinary might be forthcoming. In routine fashion, Mr. Roosevelt had just made his customary "non-political" inspection tour. His big White House open car had been driven right through the armor-plate mill, and the reporters and attendant crowd had gaped at the big machines, most of them, in this instance, idle.

The motor party had returned to the station through the crowded streets of the capital of West Virginia amid a flutter of handkerchiefs and friendly greetings. The long, gray cars were drawn up like a toy train beside a hill with the turbid Kanawha River flowing on the other side. The train started and, in their respective compartments, correspondents waited impatiently. Outside their air-conditioned cars they watched the river with mudlined shores indicating its recent flood.

Surprise Waited Them

At 11:30 they groped back through sleepers and dining car to the President's car at the rear, and through it, by a narrow vestibule, past presidential kitchenette, dining room, bedroom and parlor to the simply-finished sitting room at the extreme end. This occupies the width of the car, with the observation platform behind it where, in "political" days, the President is wont to appear to salute the crowd. There have been no salutations in this campaign.

In the corner of the room sat the President—a smile on his face. He wore soft collar and dark suit. At his right sat Henry M. Kannee, White House stenographer, in the second of the two lounge chairs in the stark little room, while on his left, above him, perched Secretary Early on a radio, his legs hanging. The other furniture in the room—as metallic as a file-drawer—were two davenports in slip covers. The room was meant to hold no more than seven. Actually, 23 people were present for a conference as unusual as the Coolidge "I-do-not-choose-to-run" interview, and the "horse-and-buggy" conference of early Roosevelt days.

Mr. Roosevelt did not bother with preliminaries. Tapping amiably on the chair, and with a look of intense satisfaction, he electrified the swaying audience by de-

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Television Plays Defense Role; Color Scenes Big Step Ahead

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Television pictures in color shown last week by the Columbia Broadcasting System are unquestionably a great technical feat, yet for the great portion of the public who have not witnessed television, they will remain the great anti-climax. Introduction of color television at this stage is somewhat as if color films had been shown ahead of black and white—we couldn't have known what we were missing if we hadn't had the black and white films first. Similarly, we can t realize how much better color television is for there are far more of us who haven't seen television than have.

Nevertheless, the CBS color television test revealed a system that unquestionably sharpens up what is seen on the screen and also appears to have been developed with due regard for the future buyer's pocketbook.

The use of color, for instance, in the CBS demonstration increased the apparent definition of the pictures and made small objects easier to recognize. The inability of black and white television to define small objects clearly has been one of television's serious limitations, Paul W. Kesten, CBS Vice-President, said in a statement accompanying the demonstration.

"Color tends to remove that limitation, because contrast between colors is discernable where contrast btween mere shades of gray may be lost to the eye," Mr Kesten said. A picture of a small red flower, for instance, taken against a background of grass, would appear as shades of gray in black and white television, he said, but in full colors it stands out in sharp contrast against the green grass. (A very important distinction, for example, in televising fashions).

The CBS color methods are apparently quite simple. In the test given before a private group of watchers, including Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, the receiver was a standard production model adjusted to only a minor extent and equipped with a simple attachment, according to Adrian Murphy, Executive Director of Television for CBS. The cost of the color attachment, he said, should be comparatively small.

Although the demonstration was a laboratory experiment, the color motion pictures were actually radiocast from the CBS television station in the Chrysler Building in New York, marking the first use of the transmitter for telecasting pictures. Another unique feature of the CBS color television was that those lookers-in not equipped for color saw a black and white picture, while the CBS test receivers so equipped picked up the same scenes in color.

Furthermore, the CBS system requires only one camera at the pickup point, one transmitter, and a receiver with only a single cathode ray tube of conventional design. Heretofore, it was thought necessary that color television would require at least three separate channels for each of the primary colors. CBS plans to invite the industry to witness color television at the next meeting of the television standards committee.

Television in War

Television moved from its usual role of entertainer and donned khaki in demonstrating how it might serve American national defense at the recent Army maneuvers held in upper New York State. Uncle Sam's "Defending Army" employed television pickups to observe the movements of the invading "Black" Army. This was believed to have been the first time in history that television had entered the military picture, and credit for this unusual experiment goes to the Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., of Passaic, N. J., which made these experiments possible.

Wallace Urges Draft Control Of Industry

DEKALB, Ill., Sept. 4 (AP)—Government use of industries for national defense if they fail to co-operate "for a reasonable profit" was advocated in a campaign speech here by Henry A. Wallace, Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

Discussing the industrial conscription issue last night, Mr. Wallace did not mention by name the Overton-Russell Amendment now before Congress, but asserted:

"Is it fair to require the manhood of this country to take up arms in defense of this Nation and not have at least the authority in an emergency to require powerful manufacturing interests to furnish them with the implements of war?"

Mr. Wallace said most factories which supply defense materials are co-operating "willingly and anxiously."

"If any of them are unwilling to do so for a reasonable profit," he continued, "does it seem unfair that the Government should have the right to require them to co-operate in an emergency?"

Suggesting that Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, make known his proposed farm policies in detail, President Roosevelt's running mate said:

"Neither the Republican Presidential candidate nor Vice-Presidential candidate seems to recognize what our own high tariff and the dictators' action have done to our export market for farm products.

"Instead, they talk of unlimited production. Apparently it is the intent of the Republicans to turn the ever-normal granary back into a farm board.

"The Republicans say they are for commodity loans and our farm program, but with changes. What changes? What do they propose to substitute for the ever-normal granary?"

Charging Republicans in Congress had tried to sabotage the farm program he established as Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace said that a Republican victory this fall would "mean the end of effective farm programs."

"Joe Martin has never in 15 years voted for a vital piece of farm legislation," said Mr. Wallace, referring to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Artful Hands Have Not Lost Their Cunning

Working at Old-Time Trades

Charles Woody, while his sister looks on, canes a chair with hickory splints just as it was done for years by mountaineers, and Mrs. Margaret Bergman is at her hand loom weaving the homespuns that are soft and durable and warm.

Handicrafters Convene in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENLAND, N. C.—High up on one of the lower Appalachian peaks in North Carolina at the Penland School of Handicrafts, Penland, N. C., the Second National Conference of Handicrafts opened its seven-day session Aug. 26. When Allen Eaton called the meeting to order at 8:30 the sun had not yet driven the mists from the valley nor lifted the clouds from the pine and apple trees on the hillsides around the Edward F. Worst Crafts Home and adjacent buildings where leaders of handicrafts have gathered from all parts of the country.

Miss Lucy Morgan, founder of the Penland School 17 years ago, and Mrs. Howard Ford, one of its first pupils and now assistant to Miss Morgan, welcomed the guests. The great workroom and platform normally filled with looms were practically cleared of them, but here and there in the adjoining living room with pine logs in the hearth crackling, there were clusters of looms at which students and workers kept at their weaving unmindful of the excited gathering circulating freely around them.

Mr. Eaton, distinguished leader in the field of handicrafts and author of "Handicrafts of the Southern Highlands," spoke on the value of handicrafts in a program of social reconstruction and the contribution and enrichment of life possible through the handicrafts. During the week's session, other speakers scheduled to give addresses or to lead discussions are Mrs. John C. Campbell of the John C. Campbell. Folk School at Brass Town, N. C., a co-operative community; Miss Greta Franke of the United States Department of Agriculture; Howard Ford, WPA Director of Handicrafts for North Carolina; Miss Sue Hurt, educational therapist of Richmond, Va.; Tom Brown, Director of Trade and Industrial Education in North Carolina; George W. Coggin, State Supervisor of the Department; Miss Isadora Williams, Extension Division of the University of Tennessee, and Mrs. Fuller of the Extension Division of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Sales-Taxing States Unite In Effort to Block Evasion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The 23 States that impose sales taxes are getting together to make it easier for out-of-State merchants to pay them, and harder for them to find loopholes to escape.

Recommendations for uniform sales tax regulations have been made by a committee appointed by the National Association of Tax Administrators and just published here.

Getting everybody to pay the sales tax, when it is so easy to cross State lines and buy outside the taxing State or even to order by catalog from other States, has complicated the problem of tax administrators. "Use" taxes were devised to require people to pay the equivalent of a sales tax on the use of articles bought outside the State free of the levy; 17 States have adopted them. The laws are varied and complicated, and business men who have to collect them have protested about the difficulties of complying with all the forms. Until this year, however, there seemed no other way out.

Enabling Decision

But early in 1940 the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision in the Berwind-White case which made a change in the whole picture. The decision, according to the Tax Administrators, had the effect of bringing within the bounds of the State sales tax, transactions in interstate commerce which had hitherto seemed beyond its scope. Therefore, control of the situation by State adoption of a simple uniform regulation has been made possible. Such a regulation would be of particular value to the six States which have no use tax, but it would also help to simplify procedures in the other 17, it is held.

To provide such a uniform regulation, a committee of the Association met in Chicago a few weeks ago and drew up three tentative alternative regulations for submission to State administrators. The State tax men have sent in their comments, and the committee has drafted a uniform regulation in the light of their reactions.

A major difference between the uniform regulation and the use tax is that the latter imposes a levy upon the person who uses the goods, while the regulation puts it on the seller. Moreover, under the uniform regulation, sale and delivery of goods are tied to the taxing State, whereas under the use tax, goods purchased for consumption in the taxing State are taxable even if they are purchased and delivery is taken in some other State by a resident of a sales tax State. The use tax goes a little farther in this respect than the uniform regulation.

Door-to-Door Sales

On the other hand, the uniform regulation would abolish the distinction which the use tax maintains between merchants with local headquarters and those who sell direct from out-of-State home offices, a distinction which has been said to work a hardship on the local dealer. Merchandise ordered from a door-to-door salesman for shipment to the buyer from outside the State would be taxable under the uniform regulation, just as would be the goods of the company maintaining a local office. Goods sold within the State that has a sales tax, but delivered to a point outside the State, would not be subject to the tax under the proposed uniform regulation.

Representatives of Iowa, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri sales tax departments had a hand in drafting the proposed regulation. This committee intends to continue its study of uniform regulation in the hope of simplifying still further the task of administration. Uniform treatment would be very desirable, its members maintain, in such matters as the provisions governing inclusion of freight or transportation charges, sales of construction materials, and of goods combined with professional services.

The administrators are watching with keen interest other developments in the use tax field. They are waiting for a decision to be rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the Iowa-Sears Roebuck case, in which a mail order house has refused to collect the use tax on goods sent to Iowa customers who order from Chicago by catalog. If the mail order people win this case, the situation will remain in status quo, according to the administrators, for the catalog merchants are not collecting the use tax now. If the State wins, it will mean increased revenue from this source.

U. S. Is Assured of True Measures

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Bureau of Standards officials pointed to a modest little vault and predicted that the fate of the weight and length of the World wouldn't sag Uncle Sam's shoulders.

"It's very fortunate," said one official, "that we have what we have down here."

He referred to two pieces of metal—a kilogram weight and a meter bar—which are standards for the weight and length of everything in the United States.

The international standards—the ones from which ours are modeled—are in a vault outside Paris. They are so precious that it takes three men and three keys to open the vault and they all have to be present and participate in a little team work.

Under ordinary circumstances this would be all right, but—the Germans have Paris; two of the key holders are Frenchmen, and the third is an Italian.

During the World War an almost similar situation deveolped. Two of the key holders were Frenchmen and the third was a German, and the vault wasn't opened until two years after the Armistice.

Jackson's Opinion Upholds President in Destroyer Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—In upholding the action of President Roosevelt in exchanging the 50 overage destroyers for American naval bases on British soil in the Western Hemisphere, Attorney-General Robert H. Jackson "respectfully advised" him in the Aug. 27 opinion:

"(A) That the proposed arrangement may be concluded as an executive agreement effective without awaiting ratification (by the Senate as a "formal treaty").

"(B) That there is Presidential power to transfer title and possession of the proposed considerations upon certification by appropriate staff officers.

"(C) That the dispatch of the so-called 'mosquito boats' would constitute a violation of the statute law of the United States, but with that exception there is no legal obstacle to the consummation of the transaction, in accordance, of course, with the applicable provisions of the Neutrality Act as to delivery."

Cites German Case

Regarding the latter, Mr. Jackson pointed out that "during the war between Russia and Japan in 1904 and 1905, the German Government permitted the sale to Russia of torpedo boats and also of ocean liners belonging to its auxiliary navy."

Mr. Jackson maintained that there was "no question" of the President's constitutional power to negotiate such a transaction as that involving the bases and the destroyers; he referred to the powers as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and as the head of the Government in foreign affairs. Mr. Jackson quoted from the majority decision of Associate Justice George Sutherland in the 1936 Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation case.

Mr. Jackson added that the nature of the destroyer-bases "deal" was such that it was "complete upon acquisition," by both parties, without involving any future obligation for Congressional appropriations or actions. He said the transaction was "far short" of the Louisiana Purchase, an "executive agreement" made by President Jefferson which Congress later had to finance.

Precedents Listed

Turning to statutory precedents, Mr. Jackson pointed to the acquisition of naval and coaling stations in Cuba in 1903, acquisition of property for diplomatic posts abroad, and recent trade agreements, all of which were consummated without Senate ratification.

Although Mr. Jackson questioned the constitutionality of 1940 legislation apparently restricting the President's action to the approval of staff officers, Mr. Jackson declared that the President intended only to act in accordance with the best advice of his Army and Navy staff.

In this instance, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, subsequently certified that the destroyers were not "essential" to the nation's defense.

Mr. Jackson stressed the fact that if the destroyers were exchanged as compensation for naval bases it would strengthen rather than impair the Nation's defense.

Hope to Speed Congress Toward An Adjournment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Congressional leaders appeared aiming at a stepped-up legislative tempo for the next few weeks, with the unannounced hope of getting Congress to adjourn and go home sometime this month.

The following measures, however, are awaiting action in the House or Senate before any adjournment or recess move was expected to become public.

1. The compulsory military training bill, already approved by the Senate, was expected to reach a final vote in the House some time next week.

2. A complicated excess profits tax, already passed by the House, was expected to be ready for Senate consideration the week after next.

3. The $5,133,000,000 defense appropriation was awaiting adjustment of a Senate-House Conference Committee.

4. The House - approved $500,000,000 increase in funds for the Export-Import Bank to foster Latin-American trade and relations was scheduled for Senate consideration next week.

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley said that the funds needed to pay costs of mobilizing the National Guard and starting the compulsory military training program probably could be included in a "catch-all" deficiency appropriation bill later.

Kiwanis Help to Students Found Repaid by High Standard of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — A Kiwanis Club project is Circle K House at Washington State College, in Pullman, operated on a plan like that on which fraternity houses run. The various Kiwanis Clubs throughout the region sponsor boys whose records in scholarship and character recommend them, but whose funds for college attendance are low. The Clubs guarantee the necessary board money for the boy they sponsor and the boy pays it as a monthly obligation the way he ordinarily would pay board. His obligation is about one-third less, however, than it would be at any dormitory or other college boarding place—this one-third saving meaning the difference between attending or not attending in many cases.

The boys have a house mother and cook, but they are responsible for the care of their own rooms. They have and make many friends among the Kiwanians of the college town whose pleasure in the association is as keen as is the young men's. They give a good account of themselves in scholarship and activities, Circle K men ranking well in college organizations.

Kiwanis Center, on the Little Spokane River just north of here, is a cool, wooded camp for boys and girls of widowed and pensioned mothers, planned much as are camps for Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Campfire Girls hereabouts. Then again, Kiwanis in this region means the men who work for Sweyolakan, summer camp of Campfire Girls on Lake Coeur d'Alene. These all seemed as reported in detail at the convention of the Pacific Northwest District of Kiwanis Clubs, held here, to stand to the credit of national defense.

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French Counselor in U. S. Quits Rather Than Bow to Germans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Maurice Garreau - Dombasle, commercial counselor of the French Embassy in Washington, has broken with the Vichy government of Pétain and resigned his post, refusing to obey orders to return to France, he announced here today.

"The present French Government asked me to return to France, apparently with the intention of appointing one of their friends in my place and giving me some other function in the home Administration," M. Gareau-Dombasle said, in a prepared statement given out to the press "I have sent my resignation, pointing out that I had remained at my post since the armistice simply because I had never received a single word from the Vichy Administration and had been left free to defend here French interests, especially those of our colonies, without any possible German pressure. I added that I would never accept any task under German control.

"Of course, I am sorry to sever my ties with a service to which I have devoted most of my life Anyway, during my thirteen and one half years as commercial counselor of the French Embassy in the United States, all my efforts have been tending to improve and develop friendly relations between France and this country. Our reciprocal trade agreements of 1938, for which I had so many obstacles to surmount, was the reward of these efforts."

M. Garreau-Dombasle stressed that since the beginning of the war now on in Europe he had closely co-operated with the British on all economic questions.

"I shall be always ready to devote my energy and my experience to any liberated part of the French Empire," he continued, "remaining one of the thousands of French unknown soldiers who hope and work for the freedom of their land. It will be the best way for me to express to my many American friends my gratitude for their kindness and their hospitality. I hope to have the opportunity to be of help to the cause of democracy which I served for 32 years."

M. Garreau - Dombasle served with distinction during the first World War, winning the French War Cross and the British Military Cross. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

The recall of Count René de Saint Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States, preceded the summons of M. Garreau-Dombasle to return home. Count de Saint Quentin is now preparing to leave the United States for Vichy.

French Declared 'Unified Nation'; Refugees Return to Occupied Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Food is "the great problem" in France, according to Count René de Chambrun, one-time military attaché to the French Embassy in Washington, who served as liaison officer between the French and British Armies when they were fighting together against German invasion of the Low Countries and French Flanders, Count de Chambrun noted that suffering in France has been great, but "a unified Nation," he declared, has been the result.

"The refugee problem is being solved very rapidly," he continued. "One and a half million persons have returned from free France to the occupied area. Americans have done a formidable job feeding the refugees. They have worked indefatigably to bring about relief and to alleviate suffering."

Count de Chambrun was hopeful with regard to the future of France. He said rehabilitation of the country was going forward and that the morale of the people was high. He was accompanied by his wife, Countess José de Chambrun, only daughter of Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, of the Vichy Government. They arrived here aboard the Yankee Clipper, of the Pan American Airways, Saturday. Countess de Chambrun said that her father was "active and working hard" and that she hoped to return to France soon. Count de Chambrun said he was here for "an indefinite stay."

Sosthenes Behn, President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, was another passenger aboard the Yankee Clipper after a year and a half in Europe. Mr. Behn said his company had gained full control and management of its properties in Spain. "We are going to expand our factories, manufacture more equipment and develop and improve all services in Spain," he said.

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Students Ask Draft Defeat, Risk Ousting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 4—Risking what they described as a "threat of expulsion," approximately 3,000 students of the University of California here are today pledged to try to defeat the Burke-Wadsworth peacetime conscription bill now in debate in the House of Representatives.

The bill "is neither necessary nor proper for the defense of our national life, but, on the contrary, constitutes the gravest threat to American life and liberty in our history," the students declared in telegrams they approved by a hand vote, and which were sent to President Roosevelt, Speaker William B. Bankhead, and Representative John H. Tolan of California.

Students had been well circularized by the Campus Committee to Fight Conscription and had been spurred into a crusading attitude by their campus newspaper, The Daily Californian, and some student leaders who assailed Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, University of California President, for his "threat of expulsion."

President's Warning

This so-called "threat" occurred in press copies of Dr. Sproul's address to the student body on Aug. 30, in which he declared:

"For those who prefer to fiddle while Rome burns, or to accelerate the pace of destruction by building private bonfires, I shall have little sympathy. Indeed, I may find it necessary to ask some of them to defer their enjoyment of an education at the State's expense until the life and prosperity of the State have been made secure again by their more patriotic fellows."

This "threat" was omitted from the verbal address to the students, so the conscription opponents insist. They asked at their meeting why it had gone to the press. They also asked, "If we are to be expelled for opposing peacetime conscription, will those 31 Senators who voted against the bill be expelled from the Senate as traitors?"

Deletion Not Necessary

At University headquarters it was explained that Dr. Sproul's entire address was in the same vein as the section omitted "because of pressure of time" and that there was no need to recall the press copies simply to delete the paragraph.

Ed Stofle, Chairman of the Campus Committee to Fight Conscription, is editor of the campus humor magazine, The Pelican, and a senior.

All members of the Campus Committee, Mr. Stofle said, joined of their own accord, paid 25 cents and pledged themselves to try to get other students to join. He said the Committee was a "spontaneous" organization and was not a shield for any behind-the-scenes group.

New Mexico's Coronado Cuarto Centennial

Modern and Old-Time Scenes in Southwest's Celebration

1. Visitors to New Mexico this year heard the tom-tom sound in Indian pueblos, and during fiestas and ceremonial dances. This Indian is a member of a tribe near Santa Fe. 2. Here are some of the undergraduates of the University of New Mexico shown dressed in Coronado-type costumes used in the fiesta of Coronado Entrada. 3. Here is the place at Compostela, Mexico, where on Feb. 22, 1540, troops of Francisco Vasqués de Coronado passed in review before Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza. Next day the expedition left what was then New Spain and passed through what are now the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado. 4. The Indian papoose in the arms of its mother before her loom receives attention of college girls in the weaving room of the Alvarado Hotel.

Southwest Recalls Drama of Four Centuries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The influence of the first European civilization to enter the United States was the theme of the Coronado Congress held here and in Santa Fe recently.

Covering the four centuries since 1540 when Gen. Francisco Vasquéz de Coronado and his Conquistadores first discovered the land that is now the American southwest, the Congress was part of the Coronado Cuarto Centennial being celebrated in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado this year.

The spectacular drama of the Coronado Entrada is being shown in a large-scale movable show in the larger cities of these States this summer. Smaller communities are celebrating with folk festivals including Spanish, Indian, cowboy, and pioneer songs, dances, and old plays. The Coronado Congress contributed an intensive cultural study of Spanish influence in the past and the vital role of Latin-American relationship in our national policy today.

Guests attending the Congress numbered distinguished representatives in science and arts from Spain, Mexico, Cuba, and Venezuela. Their discussions of inter-American problems were of significant importance and added to the growing realization of the reciprocal interests of the 21 American nations.

Bandelier Honor

The Congress opened in Santa Fe with a memorial conference commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of Adolph F. Bandelier, the noted Swiss ethnologist whose studies in the southwest, Mexico, and Peru were among the first to call attention to these fields. The conference was under the direction of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Director of the New Mexico State Museum. Dr. Frederick W. Hodge of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles gave personal reminiscences of his early friendship with Bandelier, and Minor R. Tillotson, Director of Region III of the National Park Service, dedicated a memorial plaque in the cliff-dweller cañon 35 miles from Santa Fe which has now been named the Bandelier National Monument.

The Fine Arts Conference divided its time between Santa Fe and the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque where representative exhibits by southwestern painters and sculptors have been open this summer. Ernest L. Blumenshein of Taos led the discussion on art, and John Gaw Meem spoke on southwestern architecture.

Visit of Mexican Indians

The conferences on Hispanic Letters and History included many speakers from Latin America as well as American universities. Dr. Americo Castro, formerly of Spain and now on the faculty at Princeton University and one of the leading authorities on Spanish literature, read a paper on "Hispanic Expansion in the Past and Its Meaning." Dr. Joaquin Ortega of the University of Wisconsin spoke on the "Economic Effects of Pan-Americanism," which led to a lively discussion of the Monroe Doctrine and the foreign policy of the United States.

Rene d'Harnancourt, General Manager of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the United States Department of the Interior, spoke on "Primitive Arts and Crafts in the Southwest" and was followed by distinguished Mexican anthropologists who told of the development of their work in Mexico. Great interest was shown in the experiments being carried on by the Governments in bringing a dozen Indians from different parts of Mexico to New Mexico for a month's visit with southwestern Indians. It is hoped that much information and understanding may be attained by this informal and intimate visiting. This good will visit of the Mexican Indians is the outgrowth of the International Indian meeting in Mexico last winter.

"Source Material in Southwestern Literature" was the topic led by Dr. J. Frank Dobie in the symposium on Southwestern Literature. Oliver La Farge and Paul Horgan discussed the regional novel, and Haniel Long presided at the Poet's Round-up.

Trips to Indian pueblos to watch ceremonial dances, to the excavation at Chaco Canyon and to the seventeenth-century missions at Quarai and Abo gave visitors an opportunity to gain a better knowledge of this State. The Congress closed with a fiesta with folk songs and dancing and a typical Mexican serenade where girls and boys circled in opposite directions as they sang.

Defense Equipment for Alaska Pouring Out From Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Alaska cannot much longer be called the "Achilles heel" of national defense. All through the past summer and continuing into the fall a formidable supply of men and materials for Army and Navy defense in Alaska has been pouring through this port. The Federal Government is spending $25,000,000 for defense in Alaska, over three times the amount which was spent for its purchase from Russia in 1867. Not since gold rush days has there been such activity in the Territory.

This expenditure, as pointed out recently by Gov. Ernest Gruening, is not for the protection of Alaska alone, but is a fortification of the Pacific Coast's first line of defense. The safeguarding of Alaska, however, is seen as something to be considered, because of minerals essential for national defense found within its borders.

Army and Navy bases now established or well on their way are the Navy Air base on Kodiak Island and another at Sitka, the Army base at Anchorage, and Army Flying Field at Fairbanks, and a new intermediate Army air field on Annette Island near Ketchikan.

What is described by visiting Congressmen as extraordinary progress in construction on these bases is all the more remarkable when it is considered that every bit of equipment, heavy graders, trucks, derricks, and bulldozers must all be brought in from the "outside." Army transports have already carried heavy munitions and the two Alaska steamship lines have brought in addition to equipment, food supplies to literally feed an army.

The one thing not needed from "outside" is labor. Alaska's problem has always been more men coming in than the Territory could care for. This slack is taken up, especially by fishermen from Bristol Bay now coming in at the end of their season's work.

Construction on these bases, after preliminary spade work, includes the laying of pipe lines, installation of power and water systems, building of barracks, store houses, garages, hangars, shops, hospitals, and oil, gasoline and bomb storage.

Outside of Anchorage a city is going up on the 1,700 acres of the Air Base. Troops for protection of the Base who left here in June on the Army transport, St. Mihiel, with heavy fighting equipment, are already established in barracks and more men are expected this fall. A railroad and warehouses are already built. This Base will care for pursuit, bombardment, and base squadrons.

There will be active flying communications between the Anchorage Base and Ladd Field at Fairbanks. This field at the "top of the world" is equipped to care for the largest planes flying the Territory. Experiments with concrete ramps that must stand weather 50 degrees below zero are being conducted.

Work on the Sitka Air Base, which will accommodate Navy patrol bombers as well as construction at Kodiak, began last summer, and is well toward completion. The Base is being enlarged and will include a hangar to cost $500,000.

The latest addition to national defense units to pour through this port were troops and supplies for Annette Island.

Liberty of Action Put First in Defense Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South American opinions and enthusiasm vary as to the possibility of early inter-American police co-operation in the defense of American institutions and society.

It is felt that each country will have to act for itself in the vital period to be consumed by the inquiries and consultations undertaken through the Pan American Union prior to calling the conference recommended at Havana.

It is also foreseen that most countries will prefer to retain for themselves the greatest possible liberty of action after the conference whenever this may be called and whatever may be its result. There are no illusions anywhere in responsible quarters as to the difficulties of obtaining agreement on this delicate question.

At the same time, denunciation of "fifth column" and anti-national activities is more marked than ever before. In Argentina, where enthusiasm for the Havana resolution is about as low as in Brazil, the Nazi conspiracy at Misiones was considered almost as grave as that which prompted a parliamentary investigation in Uruguay

In both Argentina and Chile, also, the episode of the fugitive Admiral Graf Spee sailors, some of whom were assisted in their flight from internment by racial sympathizers on the southern lake frontier, is cited as an argument in favor of judicial co-operation.

Nationals Only in Name

The lake district, it is pointed out, is a strategical frontier for both countries and many of the residents are Chileans and Argentines only in the techcnical sense. Some of these have shown themselves capable of acts violating neutrality and causing difficult situations for governments animated by the best international intentions.

Latin-American countries have advanced probably more than others in judicial and police co-operation in spheres other than the classic one of extradition. There have been frequent agreements regarding frontier police, repression of terrorism and contraband, and even affecting revolutionary movements against neighboring or friendly governments.

In fact, Latin America is considered to have been so progressive in this respect that its position is represented as "enviable" compared with that of others. This greater spirit of solidarity and co-operation is attributed to similarity of juridical doctrines, internally and internationally. Peculiar geographical conditions are also factors, chiefly lack of frontier control and the general difficulty of communications.

Many of these agreements have been reached under Pan-American auspices, so that, given general sincerity in securing practical expression for the Havana resolution, there is considerable experience to be drawn upon in conciliating the different national provisions adopted for internal and external control. There is also a similarity of problems arising from dual nationality, immigration, colonization and education—that is, education to produce citizens rather than descendants.

Simple Rules Needed

A large number of South Americans undoubtedly would favor perfecting the system of judicial and police co-operation where it does not respond to modern requirements. The tendency toward decree legislation has illustrated recent difficulties. Bans and removal of bans have been the order of the day in South America with alternate Communist and Fascist scares. A few simple international rules might prove the most effective safeguard for the whole continent.

There have been some suggestions that the United States would be disappointed if no "fifth column" were found in South America. On the other hand, newspaper and other investigators have little difficulty in finding material justifying the most serious suspicions of German community organizations.

Guillermo Montt, a writer in El Diario Ilustrado, Santiago, declared that the United States could be forgiven for its interest in southern neighbors' precautions when Europe had proved that the indifference of small countries undermined the security of other and bigger countries.

Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, the Peruvian "Aprista" leader, asked how the "fifth column" could be combated in a case when the Government itself was the subversive agent. He went so far as to suggest the setting up of an inter-American tribunal to insure fair elections and the conservation of democratic government.

North Carolina's Negro Law School Gets Enrollees

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 4—Seven students have already been accepted for the first class in North Carolina's first Negro law school, thus assuring its opening here Sept. 17 at North Carolina College for Negroes, according to an announcement by James E. Shepard, President of the college.

The students were selected from 15 applicants whose homes range from Maryland to Texas. Others will be chosen upon the presentation of further credits.

This institution will be the only law school for Negroes in the South insisting upon three years of undergraduate work, Dr. Shepard says. It will be directed by Dean M. T. Van Hecke of the University of North Carolina law school. Instructors will be faculty members from North Carolina and Duke. Experts say it will be the scholastic equal of any school in the State.

'49 Gold Memory Lives

COLOMA, Calif. (AP)—The scene of John Marshall's original discovery of gold in California is attracting so many tourists that a crew of 35 men is improving the site. Seats, picnic tables and camp stoves are being installed.

Defense and Labor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Defense Commission indorses the 40-hour work week in defense industries and urges strict compliance with all labor standards laws.

A statement to this effect also recommended adherence to local custom with regard to the payment of overtime wages for work in excess of 40 hours, and work done on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The wage-hour law permits work up to 42 hours a week without payment of overtime.

The Defense Commission also laid down these points of labor policy:

Adequate provision should be made for the health and safety of employees.

As far as possible, local employment or other agencies designated by the United States employment service should be utilized.

Workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race or color.

Adequate housing facilities should be made available for employees.

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Full Ruman Collapse Not Believed Likely

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Refugees are pouring into the interior of Rumania today. They are going back to the "Old Kingdom," to the little state of 1912.

One by one, new provinces are being lopped off of Rumania, and the old kingdom is beginning to seem the only safe place left.

Twenty years ago young officials, teachers, agricultural experts, writers strode forth to help unify, consolidate, Rumanianize the newly-annexed provinces of "Romania Mare"—Great Rumania. They felt the joy of springtime.

Today they are plodding back to old Rumania bent beneath a load of broken hopes.

National Hopes Collapse

The hopes that are broken are not merely personal. What saddens these fugitives is not only the dismal prospect of penury, uncertainty, and insignificance, but a crushed country. Their Romania Mare is gone. Their national dream has collapsed. Their state is disintegrating.

Rumanian unity has been torn asunder. For 20 years the Rumanians made gigantic sacrifices to establish an army, and had more officers per 100 soldiers than any other state. They established a whole new arms industry, built expensive defense lines, and sang innumerable songs about heroism. But that army withdrew from practically every boundary without as much as firing a gun.

The Rumanians hailed stalwart King Carol who flew into their midst 10 years ago to lead them. He was to be their hero.

Rumanians had patriotic processions in Rumanian cities and carried "holy earth" from Bessarabia, Transylvania, Dobrudja, but now they see these portions of their "holy earth" turned over to enemies by a mere stroke of the pen.

They see their whole continent pass under the yoke of a little group of conquerors, and they detect no refuge or succor in the vast stretches of their land; so refugees move, jostled, unkempt, desolate, over the crest of the Carpathians, down steep mountain passes to the cornfields of Old Rumania.

For most of them it is like withdrawing into a stockade; like hurrying into a beleagured city. Their army, they agree, has left them almost as defenseless as little Denmark. It has even agreed to demobilize. Their whole economic system is in disorder, they point out. Civil rights are suspended. All democratic parties, years ago, were destroyed by the king. The country was placed in the hands of flaming, nationalistic parties. These have done nothing but give the fatherland away, they state. Some even go so far as to say that patriotism seems to have meant cowardice; nationalism, pusillanimity.

Preserving "Golden Eggs"

A nation seems to have passed meekly beneath the yoke of aliens. Those who protest are being arrested for ideals to which most nations raise statues. Soon radios will blare out sentiments, effusively favorable to the Nazi Reich. Germany will be presented as the savior of Rumania. Democratic sentiments will be derided.

But, will Rumania completely collapse as Czechoslovakia, its former ally, has? To predict is rash, but one may believe it will not. Its power and resistance seem very low, but the German Reich probably wishes to save it. Rumania is rich. It produces oil, corn, soy beans, fat, timber, and other things needed by Germany. It is as a goose with many golden eggs and many golden feathers. Germany would want such a goose to remain quiet and calm, that it may lay its golden eggs and give up its golden feathers. When geese are being plucked, and sheep are being shorn, they are held quiet.

Therefore, it seems probable that Rumania's new boundaries will be preserved intact by Germany. Its monetary system will probably be adjusted to the Reich's mark. Its economic activity will fit into that of the Reich. Rumania may be treated as a useful serf. As long as it is good, it will be kept free from molestation.

London Children Raising Chicks—They Hope!

© Fox

War Inspires Business Adventure in Dock Area of Capital

Children of Canning Town, East London, who saved their pennies to buy baby chickens in an effort to "grow" their own eggs. They find that the chicks make amusing pets. The little girl at extreme left hopes that when the chicks grow up they will not fly away as the geese imprinted on her dress are doing. Anyhow it is an exciting adventure in city farming.

India Conscripts Skilled Labor to Aid Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Compulsory national service for skilled craftsmen has been introduced in India so that munitions production there can be heavily increased, according to a statement isued here by the India Office.

Expansion of Indian arms industries is expected soon to bring 10,000 more skilled men into employment on munitions. A new ordinance empowers the Government to call up skilled and semi-skilled men who are not already engaged in work of national importance. For every skilled man recruited from industry, the Government is to provide for training another man to fill the gap caused in civil industry, so that not only will the production of munitions be vastly expanded but Indian industry will obtain the benefit of an increased reservoir of skilled workers.

Contribution Is Great

India, which is Britain's main supply base east of Suez, is making a contribution to victory in the present war greater even than in the last.

In 1914-1918 it put into the field overseas more than 1,000,000 men. It armed, fed, clothed, and otherwise equipped that large force almost entirely from its own resources. It was able besides to supply the Allies with large quantities not only of raw materials but also of manufactured goods, including fieldguns, shells, rifles, small-arms ammunition, lubricants, textiles, and food.

Since then India has enlarged its factories and built many new ones, including steel-making plants, transport wagon works, and shipyards. It has developed its standing army—ordinarily consisting of about 60,000 British and 130,000 Indians troops. It has started a navy and an air force with well equipped docks, airdromes, and repair shops. Military academies, and schools of aviation, gunnery, minesweeping, and signaling have been set up.

It has a number of minesweepers, destroyers, escort vessels, and submarine and other chasers. Most of these have been purchased from abroad, but some of them have been built in its own dockyards. The majority of its airplanes have also been imported but it will soon have mass production airplane works of its own in operation.

At the same time it has made remarkable progress in the application of modern knowledge to industry of all kinds including agriculture and mining. This has resulted in big increases both in output and in quality of the produce of its fields, collieries, and oil wells.

War Goods Supplied

For many years past the jute industry of Bengal and Assam has had a practical monopoly in the production of sandbags for the armies not only of Britain but of the entire world. Similarly the leather factories of the United Provinces have sold boots, saddles, and other military equipment far beyond the boundaries of India. Much the same applies to the cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency, the coal fields of Bihar and the Central Provinces and the oil wells of the Punjab.

It has thus come about that the change-over from peace to war production has been easy and that industry and commerce have smoothly accommodated themselves to activities enabling India to take its place as one of the chief military bases of the British Empire.

India is able now to claim to supply more than 90 per cent of its own military needs, besides doing a good deal for the fighting forces of others of the national units standing behind the British Government in the present war.

Almost unlimited manpower has contributed not a little to this achievement, India having a total population nearly three times as large as that of the United States. This population while not as a whole comparable in some respects to that of European countries, nevertheless includes vast masses of industrious workers, in many cases highly skilled and able to operate under climatic conditions where European labor could not be employed.

Political Unrest Hampers

It is true that India's war effort, stupendous as it already is, might be even greater if it were not for the existence of political unrest among its more educated classes. But this undoubtedly grave drawback is mitigated at least for the time being, so far as war preparations are concerned.

There are two factors involved in this result. One is the existence of almost universal recognition among Indian nationalists that the fulfilment of their own hopes of governing themselves is dependent entirely upon the success of British arms in the present struggle against totalitarian aggression. The other is that bureaucracy with all its defects—as now obtaining in India—is able at least temporarily to concentrate upon war preparations to an extent that might well be impossible under democratic control.

Although the situation in India has basic features of weakness therefore, this up to the present, has not prevented very remarkable war developments from taking place.

India, in fact, despite its own difficulties, is throwing—if not the whole—at least a stupendous portion of its vast resources into a struggle which has come to be recognized as one for the freedom of the entire world.

German Oppression in Poland Reported Increasingly Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Poles lately arrived here from Warsaw and Krakow bring news of the tightening of German restrictions in Poland and of the increasing difficulty the people are having in obtaining food.

All food is now rationed and there is a heavy penalty both for the seller and the purchaser if it is bought secretly. Butter is to be had but not by Poles, or so very seldom that every effort is made to procure even a small quantity. The price set for this commodity is ten times the usual price as is that also for milk, stores of which are brought in in very insufficient quantities. Reports of hunger in Poland that have reached the outside world are claimed to be in no way exaggerated.

A decree has been issued ordering a new currency in the occupied regions. Up to this time the Polish zloty was the unit of currency, but on May 15 this was withdrawn and the ostmark was put in circulation. This works further hardship on the Poles who must immediately surrender all zlotys they have been able to keep; and as they are not supposed to have more than a certain limited amount of cash on hand they cannot exchange more than this permitted amount.

Get No Pay for Crops

The agricultural decrees that are being put into effect are of the most far-reaching character and consequence. Every estate owner and peasant has been visited by German agricultral experts and told just how much and what he is to plant and what percentage of the yield he is to turn over to the German authorities. Often that quota is as high as 50 per cent. For that obligatory delivery there is no compensation.

Throughout all Poland only the most necessary trades and professions are open to Poles. Men and women have been called upon to register the occupation in which they are engaged. If the employment does not fit in with the German plan the Pole is listed among the unemployed, to be put to work where the Germans decide. This means, of course, that professions such as law and teaching in higher educational institutions no longer exist in Poland. The services of engineers and technical experts are utilized.

Machinery Sent to Germany

Machinery from factories, equipment of all laboratories and technical establishments and offices has been taken out, packed up and sent to Germany. University and polytechnic schools, if they still stand, are empty shells, like the libraries and musesums, and are now used for other purposes. Factories are not even allowed to remain and are converted to other uses. They are demolished and debris taken away.

Hundreds of Poles are being deported each day. No questions are answered, no information given when distracted relatives attempt to find out what has become of members of their family who go out upon errand or business and do not return. No man, woman, or child ever knows when he leaves his home whether he will ever again enter its doors.

Deportation is not only individual but wholesale. The Germans say that the Poles go to labor in the Reich of their own free will. What happens is that the German authorities go to the chief magistrate of a town or village, tell him that, say, 700 workers for field or factories in the Reich is the quota for his district. He is under obligation to supply that number.

Whole Villages Depopulated

But 700 is the entire able-bodied population, young and old. The authorities have set the figure accordingly. Time and again whole villages or sections have been deported in this manner, then the mass deportation is advertised as an action taken by the Poles of their own accord.

Entrance of homes on pretext of search for money held illegally or for some other such reason continues and no place is safe. One of the group who came here from Krakow told of having her home visited by the Gestapo, each time in the middle of the night.

Up to this time Polish women have been able to get permission to leave Poland. The difficulty for them has been in getting visas into other countries and finding money to get out. But it is understood that in the near future women as well as men will be forbidden to leave the country. All men who have escaped have come across the "green frontier," that is, illegally. They continue to come, but it is a slow and dangerous undertaking.

Axis Cloud Dims Hungarians' Joy

The following account of how the partition of Transylvania has been accepted by the Hungarian people with mingled enthusiasm and alarm, has been contributed by a Hungarian journalist at present resident in the United States.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After the Treaty of Trianon, which deprived Hungary of Transylvania, tens of thousands of Hungarians left Transylvania and fled to Budapest. First living in empty railway cars at the outskirts of the Capital they eventually succeeded in re-entering their professions as civil servants, judges, and teachers.

The never-ceasing longing of these middle-class people intensified the desire of the Hungarian masses to become reunited with the lost Province of Transylvania.

In their eyes the Treaty of Trianon was unjust. They began to look backward, talked more and more about the ancient kingdom of the first Hungarian king, St. Stephen, which included dozens of other nationalities within its frontiers, living peacefully under Hungarian leadership.

The Treaty of Trianon also deprived the wheat-growing central plains and the industrial city of Budapest of many of their raw materials and their best markets. Much misery and hardship can be traced back to the new and uneconomical custom barriers set up by it. Thus the Treaty of Trianon became for the average Hungarian a synonym for everything undesirable occurring in the valley of the Danube.

Differed on Methods

Much as Hungarians were united in their desire to regain the lost parts of their kingdom, they differed on the means to gain that end.

Some of them, the most extreme and especially the natives of the lost territories and certain army circles, reiterated that only arms could regain what had been lost through "treason and injustice."

"Most Hungarians, being of a more pacific temper, however, shrunk from such an aggressive attitude. They hoped to convince the world of the injustice of the treaties and were sure that a peaceful revision of the postwar territorial settlements would come.

A small minority took a more realistic view and recognized the Rumanian claims to Transylvania, which was inhabited by at least twice as many Rumanians as Hungarians.

They tried to find a compromise solution. The idea of a politically independent Transylvania, economically federated with Rumania and Hungary, recently revived by Dr. Juliu Maniu, the Rumanian peasant leader, was at one time sympathetic to Hungarian leaders, even to the former Prime Minister, Count Stefan Bethlen, and the Hungarian peasant leader, Tibor Eckhardt.

Lack of Finality Seen

This eminently sensible plan, however, was never widely publicized or taken up by the respective governments. The will to understand the other man's point of view was always weak in Southeastern Europe.

Now that Hungary through the so-called arbitration of the Axis powers has regained the northern half of Transylvania, including its capital, Kolozsvár (Cluj) rejoicing is general in Hungary. But the joy is tempered by the disconcerting circumstances which brought it about. After all no Hungarian can but feel that the present solution lacks finality.

It returns only part of the lost child to the motherland; the lost child itself is cut in two.

Another question has caused considerable anxiety: "What is the price to be paid? What is the meaning of the magnaminity of the Axis powers"? Do they really intend to be the agents of justice, the pacifiers of the Balkans, or do they have hidden ends?

Will Hungary once more become the bastion of the West against the East, the defender of the Axis powers against the Russians by occupying the range of the Carpathians?

Hungarians are well aware of the German danger. They dislike the idea behind the German demand for autonomy for the scattered though numerically large German minorities in Hungary. They realize that these Germans in Hungary will become foreign agents as soon as they are legally separated from the main body of Hungarians.

Doubt About the Future

Behind the smile of the average Hungarian dwells serious doubt. It is difficult for a Hungarian to readjust himself to an entirely new situation. Not even the experts are sure what the future might bring.

Moreover the government of Count Paul Teleki is compelled to emphasize the value of the Vienna "arbitration" to retain and increase its own prestige in the country.

Well-informed political observers believe that the way the new territorial settlement was brought about does not solve one of the gravest problems of Southeastern Europe, but only aggravates the relations between Hungarians and Rumanians.

They see how humiliating the Vienna decision is for the Rumanians, how far it removes the day of a genuine amicable understanding between the two nations. But in this time of national enthusiasm, most of these farsighted observers have to remain silent.

Greeks Watch and Arm To Defend Neutrality

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Sept. 4—The Greeks are quietly mustering their forces, determined to defend their neutrality, but are careful to avoid all pretexts for provocation.

They have suspended all newspapers in foreign languages—in Athens there were two in French and ine in German, and in Salonika two in French. In their place a small scred is issued by the Ministry of Propaganda and Tourism in four languages, English, French, German, and Italian, and to avoid even the appearance of partiality, the order in which the languages are placed in the paper is rotated.

However, despite neutrality and rigid press control, there can be no doubt where the real sentiments of the overwhelming majority lies.

Sea Commerce Disrupted

The war impinges heavily on Greece. Wartime commerce has been disrupted so that more than 100,000 dock workers are idle in Piraeus and Salonika, the two main ports.

As the Axis Powers bring increasing pressure here to force private shipowners to break all contracts with the British further curtailment on the activity of Greece's 600,000 tons of shipping seems unlikely. The tourist trade, which in former years brought Greece millions of dollars, is at a standstill.

At the very time when the defeat of France and the cessation of military operations on the continent removed war from the vicinity of other European countries, Italy's entry brought the war to Greece's very doorstep.

Storm Signals Ahead

Naval engagements have taken place not far from its coast..

While the present period is calm after last month's flurry there are storm signals ahead. Thus one radio station yesterday called the people here "Britain's peons" and said that they mostly carry gas and oil for the others.

The Rumanian radio yesterday asserted that the two Axis Foreign Ministers at Vienna reached important decisions regarding what to do here.

Few capitals of Europe present so peaceful an appearance as this smiling city of sunshine and palm trees. Sprawled across the Attic Plain between green mountains and turquoise sea, modern Athens is a place of strange contrasts between East and West, the old and the new.

Along the broad straight thoroughfares in the business section classical buildings stand side by side with structures that are adaptations of American skyscraper architecture. The American influence is also widely represented by motion picture palaces and numerous immaculate soda fountains and ice cream parlors in which returned emigrants have invested their dollars.

But away from the main center the streets narrow into alleys that are so narrow that even an Austin scarcely squeeze through, and little shops with open fronts remind one of five centuries of Turkish rule. Far stronger and more enduring than the marks left by the intervening period of Byzantine and Turkish domination is the influence of the period of classical antiquity. Modern Athens lives and works in the shadow of the Acropolis crowned by the Parthenon.

Hitler Combines Relief Call And Bomb Threat to England

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler broke several weeks of silence today to threaten that his air force would "erase" Britain's cities if the Royal Air Force persists in its night raids on Germany and to predict—again—that England will break up.

It was his first speech since July 19, when he addressed what he called "one more appeal to reason" to the British and warned them that their Empire would be destroyed if they kept on fighting.

Herr Hitler declared England was asking why Hitler didn't come. "My reply is," he said, "just be quiet, he's coming all right."

Then he said that he alone would set the hour for the war to end.

Relief Campaign Opened

The Nazi Führer spoke for 50 minutes in the Sportspalast, traditional party rallying place. The occasion was inauguration of the winter relief campaign for Germany's needy.

"For three months I have waited for the British to cease the nuisance of nightly, planless bomb-throwing. Now we will give the answer night after night.

"If the British throw two or three thousand kilograms (of bombs)," said Herr Hitler, "we will unload 150,000, 180,000, yet 200,000. . . ."

"If they attack our cities we will simply erase theirs," Herr Hitler declared. "We will call a halt to these night pirates. The hour will come when one of us two will break up—and it will not be Nazi Germany."

"Whatever may come, England will collapse."

Building "a New Order"

"We drew the envy of the world by our social measures," Herr Hitler said, turning to the matter of winter relief.

"The future belongs to us. Together with Italy we are creating a new order."

Preceding the Führer, the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, gave details of the first war year of winter relief work, saying that 681,000,000 marks (nominally $272,400,000) had been raised for winter relief work proper, and 221,500,000 marks for the Red Cross, besides 249,000,000 marks in dues for membership in relief organizations.

Thus a total of more than 1,000,000,000 marks ($400,000,000) was raised.

Editor Approves

EMPORIA, Kan. (AP)—William Allen White, Emporia editor, nodded approval to the agreement between the United States and Great Britain to trade 50 American destroyers for a chain of air and naval bases and added:

"The President of the United States has done his best. He deserves the gratitude of his country. This is not a partisan question."

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Communal Meals in Britain Open Way to Conserving Food

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain is looking toward communal centers as a possible solution to the difficulties which would be encountered in feeding sections of the populations if severe bombing attacks or an invasion of the country cut off normal transport facilities. Available data on this question is being collected at the Ministry of Food here.

At present, an experimental center is being run in London at the Dalgarno Estate, North Kensington. It was opened at the instigation of a business woman whose daily work is to care for a personnel of 20,000, and detailed accounts are being kept of the costs and relative success of the scheme.

Officials of the Food Ministry who visited the center declared the meal they ate there to be "excellently cooked and satisfying." A complete meal is supplied for eightpence, an outsize one ministering to the needs of manual workers costs tenpence, and children are served for fourpence. Very small children can buy for one penny a bowl of soup thickened with vegetables which is usually enough to satisfy their appetite. This last was introduced after it was found that "tinies" could not deal satisfactorily with the fourpenny meal.

Cost Is Kept at Minimum

Food for the center is bought in large quantities so that its cost is materially reduced, and, owing to the center's status as a restaurant, meat is obtained without coupons. Members of the public with more money to spare for food can always buy meat meals in restaurants apart from any they might purchase on their coupons.

Now that the center is supplying meals on a restaurant basis, but at much less cost to the consumer, low-income earners in the district can benefit in the same way. This goes some distance toward overcoming the tendency of meat rationing to discriminate in favor of more wealthy individuals.

In addition to these benefits, communal feeding cuts the cost of cooking fuel, but at the same time maintains the family table if it is desired, as purchasers are free to take the cooked food home to eat if they wish to do so. The founder of the Dalgarno Estate center maintains that communal feeding, extended to all classes of the population, would cut the nation's kitchen bill down by two thirds.

Not on Wide Scale Yet

To feed the entire nation communally, however, would require the provision of vast centers and kitchens, and a numerous staff on a scale which is not considered practicable at the present time. There is, therefore, no immediate intention of introducing this measure on a wide scale but only where an emergency calls for it.

Should normal transport connections be cut, communal centers could be set up immediately in the districts affected, and supplied from the many food stores which the Government has organized in various parts of the country in order to decentralize the nation's food supply.

The Women's Voluntary Services are also running canteens on communal lines in many rural areas, but these are not open to the general public. They cater for specialized sections of the community, such as evacuated children and local troops. At the W. V. S. canteen at Aldeburgh in Suffolk, for instance, husbands whose wives have been evacuated have offset their loneliness by arranging to meet for their meals at the canteen.

Prime Minister of Canada Says Transfer Is 'Eloquent'

OTTAWA, Sept. 4 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said "The facts eloquently speak for themselves of Anglo-American friendship," in commenting today on the exchange of 50 overage American destroyers for defense bases on Great Britain's Western Hemisphere outposts.

The entire transaction is one concerning solely the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, although the Canadian Government has been kept informed of the negotiations, other officials said.

Some sources expressed the belief the United States vessels might be delivered in Canadian waters and manned by crews sent over from England as well as available personnel in Canada.

The British Navy's "gap between the peace flotillas of 1939 and the war flotillas of 1941," of which Prime Minister Winston Churchill spoke last month, is by all available gauges serious indeed.

Relative Importance

Almost as much as Britain's lifeline depends on the convoy system for merchant ships, the convoys must rely on destroyers for protection from bombers and U-boats. And the Admiralty just now may be able to keep at sea no more than a fourth the number of fast little warships that were available for all purposes a year ago.

Instead of 50, the British, it is said, could use 100 to good effect. Aside from escorting cargo vessels, destroyers are urgently needed to help safeguard England against invasion, to operate in the Mediterranean against Italy, and to help maintain the prodigious blockade of all Europe.

The shortage of fast escort and anti-submarine craft has approached the critical stage since the loss of France as an ally and the Nazi "total blockade" by bomb and torpedo.

The Allies started the war with 255 destroyers. Sixty of these, the British have indicated, were lost with the collapse of France and the sinking of 30 others by Nazi planes or U-boats has been admitted.

Of the remaining 165, so many require repairs and overhaul after attacks and ordinary wear and tear that some naval men suspect the Admiralty now is able to count on no more than 60 or 75.

Convoy Routes Exposed

With France out of the picture and Italy an active foe, the need for destroyers has multiplied. The convoy routes are far longer now and more exposed.

Since last May 27, Germany has increased the admitted destruction of British shipping from a weekly average of 52,540 tons for the entire war to an average of 88,700 tons.

The loss would have been crippling had it not been so nearly offset by vessels built, leased or captured. Significantly, there has been no official mention of the number damaged. In a single week at the height of the 1917 submarine campaign more than 2,000,000 tons were under repair in crowded shipyards.

The American destroyers are being turned over to Britain under circumstances which inevitably recall 1917. Then there was a critical shortage of the naval weapon. England in 1917 was losing the war so fast that officials afterward estimated Nov. 1 as the extreme limit of endurance.

His Horses Aid England

© Fox

Fred Peacock, Toy Maker

Here he sits astride his wooden steed chiseling heads and bodies of rocking horses in a toy factory near London. He has been doing it 43 years.

British Make Heavy Inroads On German Export Toy Market

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new chapter is now added to the story of the British toy industry—a chapter which tells of a powerful drive to capture Germany's export markets in order to provide some of the currency to pay for bombers and fighters, guns, tanks, and other munitions of war, which Britain is at present importing in such colossal quantities.

Carrying on the traditions which, in 20 years since the World War, have established British-made toys as firm favorites with children the world over, the toy-makers are "going to it" 12 hours a day, knowing that they are playing their part in the victory drive.

Encouraged by the support of the Export Council of the Board of Trade, manufacturers are sending dolls, rocking horses, scooters, toy airplanes, model dogs and horses, together with all sorts of mechanical toys, to the Dominions, and the United States, to Peru, Chile and the Argentine, to the Dutch and British East Indies, and to China.

Exports Up 50 Per Cent

Some manufacturers report an increase of 75 per cent in sales, while the industry as a whole has increased its exports by 50 per cent since the beginning of the war. This is in spite of a drop in production for the home market, largely because of the difficulty of getting materials for this side of the work.

The toys have to be made from non-essential materials. Nothing is wasted in the factories. Left-over paper is shredded into paper wool for packing; steel scrap is sent back to the furnaces to emerge as sheets and rods; wood chips and sawdust are turned into gas for heating the boilers.

Topical influence on the toys is apparent. A clockwork barrage balloon, miniature edition of the "blimps" which dot the sky around London and other large cities, has won great favor with small boys.

Army Models Popular

In the doll-making sections model Land Army girls, members of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, the Women's Air Force, are very popular—especially if they happen to be blondes. The small girl of today shares her grandmother's preference for dolls with golden locks.

The war has also given a great fillip to interest in aircraft models. Almost every type in service, including the German Heinkels and Messerschmidts, and, the most recent addition, the American Curtis machine, are produced in faithful detail.

Manufacturers find the airmen among their best customers. The non-flying models built on an accurate scale of 1-72d, are so realistic that the R. A. F. have found them valuable for instructional purposes.

Berlin Views Destroyer Deal As Sign of British Break-Up

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today Germany regards the sale of 50 United States destroyers to Great Britain in exchange for military bases in the Western Hemisphere a definite indication that the British Empire is breaking up.

"Germany notes with interest," the spokesman said, "that Britain is virtually throwing away the most valuable areas. The evaluation of 50 old destroyers for eight military bases makes possible certain deductions.

"This action is the beginning of liquidation of the British Empire."

The spokesman added ironically:

"That United States Secretary of State Hull announced that he accepted the British proposal 'with pleasure' is regarded here as self-evident, in view of the unselfish solidarity existing between both democracies."

Gayda's View

ROME, Sept. 4 (AP)—Italian Fascism's foremost editorial spokesman, Virginio Gayda, declared today that the exchange of American destroyers for British naval bases in the Western Hemisphere "puts the United States still more dangerously into the European war."

The editor, often the mouthpiece of the Government, described the agreement as a "singular bargain" which "confirms the mercantile abdications of asserted solidarity between the Anglo-Saxon peoples and governments."

At the same time Signor Gayda said that the German aerial offensive on Great Britain had not yet reached its peak and "has not exhausted all means of attack which the Axis powers can concentrate against the island and its vital imperial dependents."

Terming the exchange of bases for destroyers "one of the more typical aspects of British Empire bankruptcy and liquidation," Signor Gayda wrote that Britain's losses "must be colossal if she feels the need of . . . urgent acquisition of 50 American warships paid for with strips of Imperial territory and prestige."

This was much the same line of argument followed by other Fascist commentators.

Il Messaggero said the trade "proved the weakness" of the fleet of "the fast-crumbling empire" and "the decline of British prestige in the Atlantic, where American supremacy is replacing it."

Il Popolo di Roma also attacked President Roosevelt personally for his appeal on Labor Day for national unity, declaring his reference to Christianity was "unworthy and scandalous in a vulgar electoral campaign in dollar-land."

The paper said it was not the Axis powers which were threatening American coasts but "Roosevelt's action which is wounding the policy and interests of the two great European powers."

[President Roosevelt, in dedicating the Great Smoky Mountains National Park Sept. 2, said, "The greatest attack that has ever been launched against the freedom of the individual is nearer the Americas than ever before," and added, "If the spirit of God is not in us and if we will not prepare to give all that we have and all that we are to preserve Christian civilization in our own land, we shall go to destruction."]

Willkie Hits Ban on Debate On Ship Sale

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Sept. 4 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie has expressed the opinion that President Roosevelt should have obtained congressional approval or permitted public discussion before completing the Anglo-American agreement to trade air and naval bases for 50 overage United States destroyers.

The Republican presidential nominee said in a statement yesterday that the country undoubtedly would approve of the program, but he added:

"The people have a right to know of such important commitments prior to and not after made.

"We must be extremely careful in these times when the struggle in the world is between democracy and totalitarism not to eliminate or destroy the democratic processes while seeking to preserve democracy.

Proof of Democracy Needed

"It is the contention of the totalitarian rulers that democracy is not effective. We must prove that it is effective by making full use of its processes. Congress has constitutional functions as important and sacred as those of the Chief Executive."

Mr. Willkie did not elaborate on his own views regarding the air base agreement. When he was asked whether he believed it constituted an act of war, he commented:

"That is one of the things that debate and discussion would have completely clarified."

On Mr. Willkie's schedule today was a conference with a group of Michigan labor leaders. Tomorrow he will go over his campaign organization with Republican National Committeemen and State Chairmen from 22 Eastern and Midwestern States. Friday he will confer with Midwestern farm leaders.

Will Ask Radio Time

At his press conference yesterday Mr. Willkie said that the Republican National Committee would seek free radio time for him equal to that used by Mr. Roosevelt Monday for two Southern speeches. His only comment on the Chief Executive's addresses was, "When I make political speeches I designate them as such."

The candidate was asked about a statement by Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman, that the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee heard that the Georgia Power Company spent $31,000 "on labor spies." Mr. Willkie formerly headed the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, of which the Georgia Company is a part.

He said that Mr. Flynn's statement would "be completely answered by others," and declared:

"Any statement by Mr. Flynn that implies or infers that Commonwealth and Southern ever employed a labor spy is completely false."

PeacePlanSpurned By South Africa

CAPE TOWN (AP)—The Union House of Assembly on Aug. 31 rejected, 83 to 65, a motion by former Prime Minister Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog deploring the British war policy and calling for peace with Germany and Italy.

By the same vote, the Assembly approved an amendment by Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, declaring that the House confirmed its stand on Jan. 27, when a similar resolution by Hertzog failed, 81 to 59.

Eastern Church Shifts Calendar

DAMASCUS (AP)—The Orthodox Eastern Church, historical representative of Christian churches of the East, has decided to abandon the old Julian calendar, in order to make its Easter celebration fall on the same date as that of western Christendom.

Under the Julian calendar, the Orthodox Church Easter fell from 11 to 13 days behind that of the Gregorian calendar as established in the 16th century.

British Repel Raiders and Hit Back

By the Associated Press

British fighters and antiaircraft guns quickly repelled two enemy thrusts today as it was disclosed that R. A. F. bombers launched a four-hour series of counterattacks last night against advanced German striking bases in France.

Attempted attacks on Kent and Essex airports by two German forces, one of them consisting of 40 bombers and escort fighters, were turned back in the morning without reported damage or casualties, the Air Ministry said.

A 29-minute air raid warning in the London area during these fights was succeeded in the afternoon by a 24-minute alarm at the peak of the luncheon hour when many restaurants were crowded.

A third force was turned back in an attempted attack toward London. One German plane was shot down in the brief battle over a southeast inland area, but no bombs were dropped.

Twenty planes, flying in formation at 20,000 feet, ran into a barrage from antiaircraft guns and then into the machine-gun fire of fighter planes, British sources said.

The British counterattack, which the Air Ministry said lasted from 9 p. m. Tuesday until 1 a. m. today, was aimed at Germany's busy bases at Pas de Calais, across the Strait from Dover, Le Touquet, St. Omer and others.

"High explosives were dropped on the landing ground, later aircraft maintained the attack and a pilot of one saw six separate fires on the airdrome," the Air Ministry said of the attack at Le Touquet. "Another squadron bombed the St. Omer airdrome and scored hits on the landing ground, which were followed by explosions."

The airdromes at Marck, near Calais, Guines, Southeast of Calais, and Abbeville, further west along the coast, also were bombed, the Air Ministry said.

Today's German High Command communiqué stated that big fires were started at Liverpool, Avonmouth, Portland, Poole, Rochester and Middlesbrough, and that mining of British ports from the air continued. It also stated that British planes last night entered Germany territory, attempting to attack the Reich's capital, but that only a few planes succeeded in flying over Berlin. No bombs were dropped on the city or region, it said. Scattered bombs were dropped in the province of Brandenburg as well as some other localities of Germany without causing noteworthy damage, it added.

Raid Precautions

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Following the example set by residents of Madrid during the Spanish Civil War, many London families are now passing the nights in subway tunnels so they can sleep soundly and in comparative safety through air raid alarms.

Thousands now go nightly to the Borough tunnel at Southwark which is 70 feet below ground and secure against even a direct hit. Trains no longer use this tunnel.

They troop down its 200 steps long before the sirens sound and select comfortable spots where they can read, talk or play cards for a few hours before settling down to sleep.

One woman has been camping in the tunnel since Sunday. She brought sufficient food to last her a fortnight and only comes out in the daytime for a quick breath of fresh air.

Swiss Defenses

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 4 (AP)—Switzerland was reported yesterday to be reinforcing its anti-aircraft defenses in an effort to halt British flights across Swiss territory on bombing raids to Italy and Southern Germany.

Heavy caliber batteries were said to have been erected on high Alpine peaks.

Norwegian Author Warns of Further Hitler Aggression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—The United States must awake to the fact that Adolf Hitler will not be able to cease warfare if he should conquer Great Britain, but instead will turn next against Russia or the United States, according to Mme. Sigrid Undset, Norwegian novelist and author-winner of a Nobel Prize.

"Who rides a tiger cannot jump off," Mme. Undset quoted to interviewers yesterday, stressing that the very nature of Naziism means that it cannot halt its attempts at European and world conquest. For this reason, she indicated, isolation and a complacent belief in the protection afforded by neutrality is as dangerous for the United States as it was for Norway.

The writer, who arrived in the United States this week via Russia and San Francisco, warned that a complacent trust in neutrality was largely responsible for the fall of Norway and other States of northern Europe; instead of waiting, Norway should have been arming, she added.

She discounted the role of Norwegian traitors, but did blame the "hordes of German tourists" for the disaster which befell her country, declaring that she felt that every German was a spy. She added that the same tactics were being used all over the world by Nazi agents disguised as tourists.

Mme. Undset said that reports that her home had been bombed were untrue. She, however, lost her eldest son, Anders, in battle and herself served behind the Norwegian lines as a Government censor during the invasion.

Reich Reported In Debt Demand

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 4 (AP)—The newspaper Diario de Costa Rica declared yesterday the German Government has demanded, in a note to Central American governments, cancellation of commercial debts of Holland and other Nazi-occupied nations.

The paper added that official acknowledgement of receipt of the note was lacking.

Germany's action, the paper observed, illustrated the Reich's need to obtain new economic resources. It proposed Costa Rican "alertness" to confront the "arrogant practices" of the Reich.

French Islands Plan Plebiscite

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 3 (AP)—The French island possessions of Martinique and Guadeloupe in the Caribbean Sea intend to hold a plebiscite to determine whether to continue under the Vichy Government, or switch to the "Free" Government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in London, according to reports reaching here.

(French equatorial Africa has changed its allegiance to the de Gaulle banner, as well as New Caledonia, islands in the South Pacific).

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Deal Meets General Approval in U. S.

Continued from Page 1

of any kind whatever" by a neutral power to a belligerent.

Attorney General Jackson in his opinion made no effort to deal with this problem. He pointed out that Germany sold torpedo boats to Russia in the Russian-Japanese war, but this was in 1904-5, before The Hague Convention was signed.

Whatever the technical validity of this point, Americans seemed to give it little heed. Herr Hitler's disregard of democratic rights seemed to have made German pledges on The Hague agreements of little importance.

No Time Is Lost

It was understood that American naval experts were already in Bermuda, looking over the proposed defense site there, while a board headed by Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade left Washington immediately yesterday to further the survey. From London, it was announced that crews were on the way to Canada to take over the destroyers. The Navy Department was chary of information about transfer details. James Forrestal, Undersecretary, said that the first contingent of eight destroyers would leave Boston on Friday, with American crews.

The White House today refused to divulge further information on the ground that it would be an invitation to Germany to sink them.

Stephen Early would not discuss revived reports, indicated by President Roosevelt yesterday on board his special train, that some of the ships might already have sailed to Canada.

The Navy still declared the first would not sail till about Friday. Mr. Early said the President was pleased with public reaction to the destroyers deal.

'Rare Deal'—Knox

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah., Sept. 4 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox described as a "very rare and unusual" transaction, the deal whereby the United States exchanged 50 old-age destroyers for naval and air bases on British territory in the Western Hemisphere.

"The deal," he told newsmen, "is one of those very rare and unusual transactions in which both sides are thoroughly satisfied that the transaction was a good one."

Bargain Praised

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 3 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D-Va.) said today he approved not only the exchange of over-age American Destroyers for British bases but was "in favor of sending our battleships over too."

Legality Lauded

TONOPAH, Nevada (AP)—Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said the transfer of United States destroyers to Great Britain in return for leases of British naval and air bases in the Western Hemisphere was "entirely in accordance with the terms of international law."

Wallace's Opinion

DEKALB, Ill., Sept. 4 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, said today of President Roosevelt's trade of 50 destroyers to Great Britain for naval bases, "It is a constructive act for democracy."

Mr. Wallace was here on a campaign tour of Illinois.

Students Protest

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—The American Student Union telegraphed President Roosevelt today its "protest" of the transfer of 50 overage destroyers to England as "an act of undeclared war." The telegram, drafted by the Executive Committee, was endorsed by delegates on the floor of the Union's third annual fall conference.

La Guardia View

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York said yesterday that acquisition of defense bases in Newfoundland and other British possessions in the Western Hemisphere "increases and strengthens the defenses of the ports of Boston, New York and the entire northeastern Atlantic coast by 75 per cent."

The Mayor, who is Chairman of the American section of the Joint Canadian Defense Council, said that "one need not be a military or naval expert to understand that a base in Newfoundland keeps a potential European enemy 3,000 miles away."

Trinidad Is Enthusiastic Over Leasing Defense Bases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, British West Indies, Sept. 4—Announcement of the granting of leasing rights to the United States of bases was greeted with enthusiasm here. When the lease of territory to Trinidad by Britain to the United States was still in its earlier stages of being merely a proposal, the press here welcomed it, with the sole reservation that there must be no question of a take-over by America of the colony. These views are fully shared by popular opinion.

There is considerable sentiment here in favor of close co-operation between Britain and the United States, and the naval base project is regarded as a logical extension of the already existing field of mutual help. Island opinion has been prepared for such a move for at least 12 months, for it was reported last August that London and Washington were considering an arrangement to permit American warships and naval aircraft the unrestricted use of Port-of-Spain harbor.

Local sentiment was in its favor, but it was understood that the war upset the program.

It is not anticipated that the Trinidad Government will offer any objection whatever to the lease, though it will no doubt express its views on matters of detail.

Recent discussions at Havana in regard to European possessions in the West Indies which might be threatened with transfer to a totalitarian power were followed here with great interest. In spite of a somewhat lukewarm initial reception in the newspapers, it was evident that United States intervention in West Indian affairs in an emergency is welcomed, though it has never been regarded her as being necessary in regard to British islands.

A highly cordial tone toward the intervention proposal has recently been appearing in the press, but the possibility of a British collapse has always been stoutly rejected—and even if the impossible happened, it was pointed out that the great Dominion of Canada, which has close trade relations with the British West Indies, would probably wish to assume responsibility for their administration in consultation with the United States.

Pledge Not to Scuttle Fleet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—The State Department's correspondence between the British Ambassador and the Secretary of State in which Great Britain pledged that it would not scuttle or surrender its fleet, follows:

On Aug. 29, 1940, Secretary of State Cordell Hull sent the following communication to the British Ambassador, the Right Honorable The Marquess of Lothian:

"The Prime Minister of Great Britain is reported to have stated on June 4, 1940, to Parliament in effect that if during the course of the present war in which Great Britain and the British Commonwealth are engaged the waters surrounding the British Isles should become untenable for British ships of war, the British fleet would in no event be surrendered or sunk but would be sent overseas for the defense of other parts of the empire.

"The Government of the United States would respectfully inquire whether the foregoing statement represents the settled policy of the British Government.

"Department of States,
Washington, Aug. 25, 1940.
" C.H."

The British Ambassador replied on Sep. 2, 1940, as follows:

"In his Aide-Memoire of Aug. 29, 1940, the Secretary of State inquired whether the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on June 4, 1940, regarding the intention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom never to surrender or sink the British Fleet in the event of the waters surrounding the British Isles becoming untenable for His Majesty's ships 'represent the settled policy of his Majesty's Government.'

"His Majesty's Ambassador is instructed by the Prime Minister to inform Mr. Secretary Hull that this statement certainly does represent the settled policy of His Majesty's Government. Mr. Churchill must, however, observe that these hypothetical contingencies seem more likely to concern the German Fleet or what is left of it than the British Fleet.

"L.

"British Embassy,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1940."

President

Continued from Page 1

nitely under the modern and uncontemplated conditions of the office and of the world."

Coolidge's Views

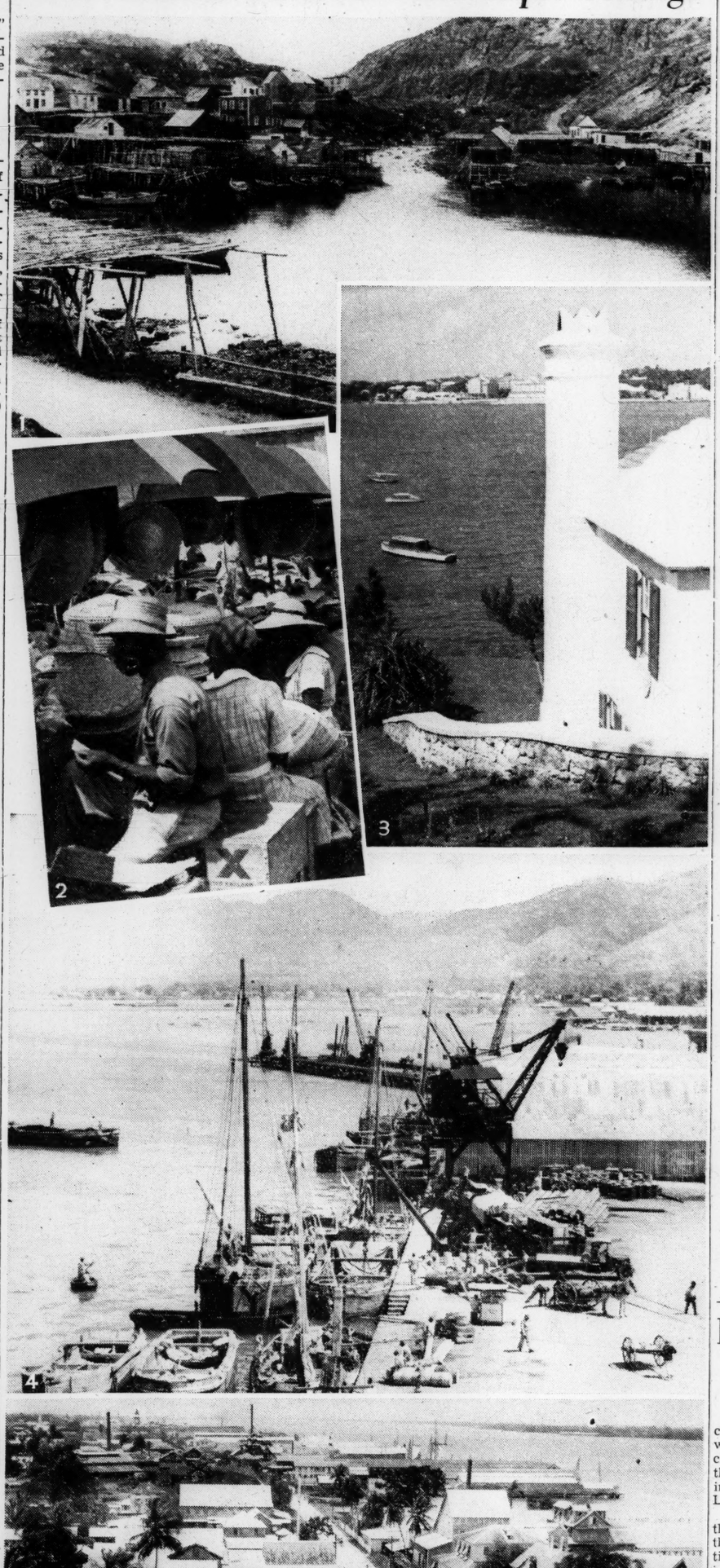
Mr. Coolidge, Boston banker who formerly served as Assistant to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, pointed especially to abuses growing out of the great concentration of spending power in the hands of the President. He advocated a single term of four or six years "so that these great powers will be passed on to another and no temptation can exist to use them for a man's own re-election.

"The danger to our Republic and its institutions," he declared, "lies in the possibility that the majority of our people will follow one leader who, backed by this majority, will usurp the powers intended to be distributed. If this leader can be President only one term the danger is greatly lessened."

Dr. Eddy described himself as a New Deal Democrat who believes that the "election of Mr. Roosevelt next November may well prove to be expedient, but his candidacy while in office has been a calamity."

A single term of six or eight years for the Presidency, he held, would mean more responsible elections, a less frequent return of election year, would add dignity to the office and spare the President "unnecessary vilification from those who really approve but are obliged by campaign necessity to find fault."

New Defense Bases in Picturesque Settings



Wide World; © Screen Traveler from Gendreau; Galloway

Scenes in Various Leased British Possessions

1. Fishing village near St. Johns, Newfoundland. 2. Nassau in the Bahamas, straw and sisal market. Sisal, a kind of hemp, is used for bagging twine and has large sale in the United States. 3. Paget home in Bermuda overlooks blue waters of Hamilton Harbor facing the town of Hamilton. This is typical of houses in Bermuda where glistening white is reflected in its blue waters. 4. In Port of Spain, Trinidad, the water is so shallow ships for years never got nearer the town than two miles. The channel is now being dredged and soon the harbor will be up to date in every detail. 5. Wharves in the Damerare River in the Province of the same name in British Guiana as seen in a panorama of Georgetown, the capital.

London and Britain Generally, Delighted

Continued from Page 1

protecting our coasts from the threat of invasion."

There is no doubt also that Mr. Alexander voices general sentiment here when he concludes: "Apart from the immediate advantage to both our naval defense and that of the United States, this event will strengthen the feeling of good will and friendship between our two great peoples." In fact, it is felt here that implications of accord for future of Anglo-American friendship are of such great import that its full significance can hardly be outlined at the moment.

The difficulty is to put the accord into its proper perspective. This difficulty is illustrated by British newspaper comment today which, although it uniformly welcomes the agreement, it obviously has some difficulty in assessing it. Thus The Times in one column calls it "This limited and purely technical arrangement with America," and in another refers to it as, "only the practical side of a common determination to defend a lofty ideal."

Brought Into True Focus

These two aspects of Anglo-American agreement are both brought into proper focus by fitting the whole arrangement reached at Washington yesterday into the general picture of recent progress of relations between Britain and America.

Actually, the agreement as The Times states editorially, "takes its place in the larger strategic plan for mutual assistance in self defense which is now being worked out between the British Empire and the United States." It represents, in other words, the latest example of putting into practice, "the principle of association of interests for a common purpose," which Mr. Churchill laid down 10 days ago as the new basis of relations between Britain and the United States.

Stemmed From Canada

Like the establishment of the Joint Defense Board between Canada and the United States, this exchange of naval facilities for destroyers is the direct and natural consequence of that "association of interests" policy.

As pointed out in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor at that time, "even more significant developments along similar lines can confidently be expected," and this remains true today.

Already there is reason to believe that discussions are under way with a view to applying this "principle of association" to the Pacific as well as the Atlantic side of the American Continent. The possibility of sharing the Singapore naval and air bases with the United States Fleet is being talked about.

Such a possibility arises out of one of the most significant aspects of the Washington accord: that of free granting to the United States of naval bases in Bermuda and Newfoundland. It is pointed out here that whereas defense facilities in the Caribbean are allotted in the form of 99 years' lease in return for destroyers, air and naval bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda are granted "freely and without consideration."

Pacific Bases to Come

The text of the Marquis of Lothian's letter to Secretary Hull clearly implies—and this interpretation is borne out by comments in authoritative quarters here—that the defense of the Western Hemisphere has now been established as a common interest of Britain and America.

Starting from this premise, it is only logical to expect that cooperation now being worked out off America's Atlantic coast will be applied in the Pacific.

This should not be taken to mean that the scope of the agreement concluded yesterday is being exaggerated here.

Texts of Hull-Lothian Notes On Transfer of Destroyers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The text of notes exchanged between the British Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian, and Secretary Hull in connection with the leasing of air and naval bases on British possessions follows:

The Lothian note to Secretary Hull:

I have the honour under instructions from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs to inform you that in view of the friendly and sympathetic interest of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the national security of the United States and their desire to strengthen the ability of the United States to co-operate effectively with the other nations of the Americas in the defense of the Western Hemisphere, His Majesty's Government will secure the grant to the Government of the United States, freely and without consideration, of the lease for immediate establishment and use of naval and air bases and facilities for entrance thereto and the operation and protection thereof, on the Avalon Peninsula and on the southern coast of Newfoundland, and on the east coast and on the Great Bay of Bermuda.

Furthermore, in view of the above and in view of the desire of the United States to acquire additional air and naval bases in the Caribbean and in British Guiana, and without endeavoring to place a monetary or commercial value upon the many tangible and intangible rights and properties involved, His Majesty's Government will make available to the United States for immediate establishment and use naval and air bases and facilities for entrance thereto and the operation and protection thereof, on the eastern side of the Bahamas, the southern coast of Jamaica, the western coast of St. Lucia, the west coast of Trinidad in the Gulf of Paria, in the Island of Antigua and in British Guiana within 50 miles of Georgetown, in exchange for naval and military equipment and material which the United States Government will transfer to His Majesty's Government.

All the bases and facilities referred to in the preceding paragraphs will be leased to the United States for a period of 99 years, free from all rent and charges other than such compensation to be mutually agreed on to be paid by the United States in order to compensate the owners of private property for loss by expropriation or damage arising out of the establishment of the bases and facilities in question.

His Majesty's Government, in the leases to be agreed upon, will grant to the United States for the period of the leases all the rights, power, and authority within the bases leased, and within the limits of the territorial waters and air spaces adjacent to or in the vicinity of such bases, necessary to provide access to and defense of such bases, and appropriate provisions for their control.

Without prejudice to the above-mentioned rights of the United States authorities and their jurisdiction within the leased areas, the adjustment and reconciliation between the jurisdiction of the authorities of the United States within these areas and the jurisdiction of the authorities of the territories in which these areas are situated, shall be determined by common agreement.

The exact location and bounds of the aforesaid bases, the necessary seaward, coast and anti-aircraft defenses, the location of sufficient military garrisons, stores and other necessary auxiliary facilities shall be determined by common agreement.

His Majesty's Government are prepared to designate immediately experts to meet with experts of the United States for these purposes. Should these experts be unable to agree in any particular situation, except in the case of Newfoundland and Bermuda, the matter shall be settled by the Secretary of State of the United States and His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,
LOTHIAN

The Hull Note to Lord Lothian:

After quoting in full Lothian's note to him, Secretary Hull said he had been directed by the President to reply as follows:

The Government of the United States appreciates the declarations and the generous action of His Majesty's Government as contained in your communication which are destined to enhance the national security of the United States and greatly to strengthen its ability to co-operate effectively with the other nations of the Americas in the defense of the Western Hemisphere. It therefore gladly accepts the proposals.

The Government of the United States will immediately designate experts to meet with experts designated by His Majesty's Government to determine upon the exact location of the naval and air bases mentioned in your communication under acknowledgment.

In consideration of the declarations above quoted, the Government of the United States will immediately transfer to His Majesty's Government 50 United States Navy destroyers generally referred to as the twelve hundred-ton type.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

CORDELL HULL

President Dramatized Well, Greatest of 'Yankee Swaps'

Continued from Page 1

claring that in 20 minutes there would be read in Congress—a special message . . . (he paused) . . . that was the most important event in American defense since the Louisiana Purchase, 137 years ago

Mr. Roosevelt obviously relished the sensation. Reporters looked at the sole exit and thought of bulletins to editors. Mr. Roosevelt puckishly recalled that they were all going to be "scooped" as they couldn't leave the train. They might as well hear the story in leisure.

Mr. Roosevelt displayed supreme self-confidence. The train swayed. The Kanawha flowed outside. He spoke with that good-natured mockery that often comes when he reveals a big story to reporters . . . the voice of a reporter who has scored a "beat" to another reporter who is hearing it for the first time. Like a boy with a new toy, he showed elation over the scene itself, and deeper satisfaction over the event he was recording.

Startled by Audacity

Correspondents caught their breaths at the audacity of the President's action. They caught them again when he explained that amid the documents in the destroyer-naval base "swap" was a new pledge from Winston Churchill that the mighty British fleet, if Britain should finally fail in its home battle, would neither be scuttled nor fall into enemy hands whence it might attack America, but would continue the war elsewhere.

In the midst of this exciting narration Mr. Roosevelt paused to ask reporters how they would pronounce the word "epochal"? That was the question with which he had just been struggling, he said. Was the accent on the second, or on the third, syllable?

Satisfaction Obvious

Mr. Roosevelt made his points with cocky flourishes of his ivory cigarette-holder. He talked like an amiable professor who occasionally pitied the class's ignorance. Sometimes this condescension had an edge to it. At one point he said he would not go into a technical matter because his listeners could not possibly understand it. As a question rose of geography, he told a reporter briskly that he had not studied his atlas, and added that he himself always carried one with him—in his head.

This mixture of affability and self-assurance marked the President's mood. It was inevitable that under the circumstances he must have been thinking of the tremendous point he had scored over Wendell L. Willkie, his political antagonist. But nothing was said of the matter. Mr. Roosevelt would have indignantly refused to comment if the point had been raised.

Mr. Roosevelt was obviously waiting for the inevitable question of what Congress would say. This correspondent put the question, and Mr. Roosevelt told the reporter tartly that he had not listened—and read aloud again, and underlined the words, that showed the matter was in the past tense—that he was telling Congress of something already accomplished; a fait accompli.

Asked if what he meant then was that Britain would get the destroyers immediately, he answered impetulantly that it was all over, all done; that the boats were now on . . . and then he checked himself suddenly, leaving the impression that at that very moment some of the 50 lean, gray warships might be plowing across the Atlantic, with their guns ready, hurrying to a rendezvous with aerial bomb and submarine torpedo. But the President declined to amplify.

Liked Louisiana Reference

Repeatedly, he likened his procedure with that of President Jefferson in informing the startled Congress that he had consummated the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon. Mr. Jefferson's dealings with Congress on the matter were to ask the House Appropriations Committee as an afterthought for $15,000,000, to carry out the deal. The Senate was not consulted at all.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated that not only was he following the historic Jefferson pattern, but that he felt he was getting a comparable bargain in its own way—swapping 50 tied-up over-age destroyers for the sites of naval and air bases that will guard the front door of a hemisphere and make bastions against attack for the New World.

The President was in talkative mood. At one point, suddenly he volunteered "to give reporters a story."

"You've given us a story!" said one, fervently.

They were repeating the words when the conference ended at 12:30, and in single-file they balanced themselves down the jerking Pullman corridor.

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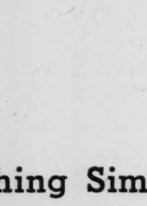

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The Christian Science Monitor
September 4, 1940

Today's Woman

A Wednesday and Friday Page
Page Seven

Only One Road to Success—Says Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings

Hard Work, Declares Author of "The Yearling," Pulitzer Prize Novel, Is Only One She's Found

By Sarah Shields Pfeiffer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a lonely road, deserted at the moment. It wound like a narrow white ribbon through the green border of glossy orange groves, tall pines and rustling palms. Yes, it still seemed a lonely route—though known by reputation to the great world outside. Fame has recently bathed this road in spotlight. Occasional visitors from the far corners of the earth travel it today—seeking the rambling white farmhouse owned by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, short story writer and Pulitzer Prize-winning author of "The Yearling." Yet it remains lonely, unspoiled, remote.

In her invitation to luncheon Mrs. Rawlings had told us that her home was exactly four miles from the village of Island Grove, Fla. We stopped finally to inquire at what we thought was our destination. We saw a friendly bird dog peering at us from under the green bamboo shades around a roomy, screened front porch. Suddenly a kindly, colored mammy called from the back of the house, "You'all have a seat, please, ma'am. Mrs. Rawlings will be out, sho', in a minute."

At one end of the wide porch were a daybed, comfortable chairs and small tables. On the other side was a desk, a seemingly much-loved desk filled with papers.

A large round table, with its pedestal fashioned from a palmetto trunk, held a typewriter. Mellow, ladderback chairs with hide seats completed the dining end of the porch. There were bowls of lavender scabiosa on the tables. Scarlet roses climbed the fence around the yard. The green-trimmed house was miles from the ocean, in the interior of Florida; but the wind in the trees sounded like a gentle surf.

Modest and Unassuming

A light step and a warm handclasp introduced us to the modest and friendly young woman who is now, by choice, a permanent Southerner. Her dark hair was simply arranged and her dark eyes were observant, kind. It was easy to understand how she could be the author of such a beautiful, moving story about an adolescent boy as "The Yearling."

The long living room was furnished with comfortable chairs, antique tables and mirrors and a beige rug on the wide-board floor that had been painted a soft green. Mrs. Rawlings showed us an original painting, done by N. C. Wyeth for the Christmas edition of "The Yearling." Near it was a framed and colored map of Lake George, which flows into the St. John's River, and of the so-called "yearling" country in the Big Scrub, 30 miles away.

Beneath this map stood three tinted figures, one of Penny Baxter, one of Ma Baxter, and a third of Jody with his pet deer. They had been carved from wood and presented to Mrs. Rawlings at a dinner in Ocala, Fla. The only local antique was a pine bed, hand-carved and fastened with pegs, in her own bedroom.

While we drank tall glasses of orange juice, Mrs. Rawlings told briefly about her life. She was born in Washington, D. C., and graduated from the University of Wisconsin. Ever since she moved to Florida, she has felt more at home than at any time since her childhood days on her father's farm in Maryland. In fact, she feels that she is still sharing with him the love of the earth—because the money to purchase this land was a legacy from the sale of the Maryland property.

A Journalist Ten Years

The calm scene about us was quite a contrast from the busy offices where Mrs. Rawlings pursued a 10-year career in journalism, prior to moving South. During those 10 years she wrote stories and poems with few sales. "When I moved here," she said, "I realized why they seldom sold. Though they may have been technically correct, my heart was not in them."

In her 10 years of Florida life Mrs. Rawlings has caught the world's attention and admiration with her powerful, unforgettable writings about the so-called Florida cracker of good early American ancestry. "Golden Apples" was laid on the site of her own grove. "South Moon Under" and "The Yearling," laid in the Big Scrub setting, were chosen by the Book-of-the-Month Club. "Gal Young Un" was awarded the O. Henry Prize for 1933. "When the Whippoorwill" is the title of her latest book, a collection of short stories. It was interesting to learn that Mrs. Rawlings' publishers have just signed contracts for both English and German editions of her books.

Her Working Habits

Mrs. Rawlings moved the typewriter off the large porch table. Martha, the colored mammy, brought out a tray with snowy table linen, gleaming silver, and blue pottery dishes. Mrs. Rawlings set the table, and while she did so she told us about her writing methods. "Martha brings a light breakfast to my bed early in the morning," she said. "After I get up, I review the previous day's stint of writing, talk to the grove overseer, read my mail. Then I'm ready to begin writing—at about 10. The grove man may come in to ask questions; but this doesn't interrupt my work because he is part of the background of my fiction. I keep myself at the typewriter from eight to 12 hours a day, though I may produce only one good line. Writing is hard work. I stressed that last year when I gave a course in creative writing at the University of Florida at Gainesville."

"Mrs. Rawlings—won't you say more about this? You can give invaluable advice to anyone who wants to write," we pleaded hopefully.

She looked steadily at her hands resting on her white dress, but one was keenly aware of the activity in her mind.

"Writing is hard work," she said again, simply and forcefully. "You can be taught technic; but no one can teach you to write. You must teach yourself. Must work hard. Must write to please yourself, and be your own severest judge."

Martha brought out a steaming casserole of crab Newburg and silver dishes of potatoes and tiny beets. She passed jelly, short biscuits and sweet country butter. Martha had a snowy white handkerchief tied around her head. She was a picture. And it was obvious that she adored and watched over Mrs. Rawlings.

Her Hobby Is Cooking

We were eager to know more about our famous hostess—who not only writes great books, but also manages her farm and explores the jungle on hunting trips.

"Do you have a hobby?" we asked.

"Yes—cooking," she replied, smiling. "It's my one vanity. I get as much satisfaction from preparing a perfect dinner for a few good friends as from turning out a perfect paragraph in my writing." And while we ate with relish the dishes she had taught Martha to cook she talked of sauces and her favorite recipes for ice cream.

We were conscious of bird life, subdued though the sounds were in and about the yard. And this, we learned, was a bird community on the edge of a lake where floating islands are favorite nesting places. As we sat there, birds kept flying to the feed basket placed in a brilliant crepe-myrtle bush, and to the bird bath. Little West Indian ground doves walked all about with droll, bobbing steps. There were game chickens, too, and wild Mallard ducks raised from eggs. And as we discussed animals, our hostess told us about Dora, her Jersey cow, who has the most evil disposition and gives the richest cream in the State. And about Ferdinand, Dora's bull calf, who has outgrown his delightful habit of eating allamanda blooms to become more forthright and belligerent.

After a dessert of chilled pears and cake, Martha took the dishes back to the kitchen. Then we asked, "What does she think about the honors that have come to you, Mrs. Rawlings?"

Our hostess smiled. "Six families live around the bend and make up a community called Cross Creek. When one friend asked Martha that same question, she looked at my books and replied, 'Ain't no one else in Cross Creek done anything like that.'"

Neighbors Love Her

Her neighbors accept Mrs. Rawlings as one of themselves. Of course, that makes her very happy. This local regard was reflected in the amusing conditions under which she had word of the Pulitzer Prize. While on a lecture tour in Ohio, she read in a newspaper with great surprise that she had won the prize. When she returned home, she found the official telegraphic announcement in her mail. She had had an understanding with the telegraph agent at Hawthorne to forward to a closer place of delivery any wires he thought important. But apparently the Pulitzer award, to his notion, did not come under that category; for he had simply posted it in the rural delivery. If she had been at home, she would have received notification two days after everyone else had heard about it!

"Will you write a sequel to "The Yearling"? we asked.

"No," she said quickly. It is complete. I consider it the most unified of my books as to theme and technic. It was in my mind for five years. I did ground-work and intensive thinking on it for two years. The actual writing took one year. Jody is entirely imaginary, except that he embodies the memories of two old men. I crystallized their tales into the story of a boy who might have lived that un-complex, yet difficult life in the scrub."

"And Jody—what would he have been like when he was grown?"

"Like Penny, who is my favorite character. Penny expresses my own philosophy—that life knocks a person down; and he gets up, and it knocks him down again. And that the only strong, manly thing for a man to do when he's down is to take the experience calmly and go on—that is, get up and go at it again. Even literary life calls for this self-discipline. There's no formula for success anywhere—except hard work."

"Are you taking part in the filming of 'The Yearling'—near here?"

"Jody" Well Chosen

"No, I've only gone over to see the location. Every day, however, I still receive letters and visits from mothers ambitious to have their sons play the role of Jody. The selection has already been made, you know; and I am so thankful that it is settled and that a child of the stage has been chosen. Had they picked a real-life Jody the whole experience would have unsettled him for life. And there probably would have been no more roles for him in Hollywood.

For miles along the road to Cross Creek, we had seen new fences. The reason, we learned later, was that the movie prop men had decided that it would be easier to buy old posts than to imitate them. The local farmers were at a loss to understand why "city slickers" gave them money and new fences for their old ones. They didn't question long. They closed the profitable, one-sided deals in a hurry before the newcomers could change their minds. The movie men are also rounding up twenty-five deer, ranging from baby fawns to large bucks, to select the one that is to play "Flag" in the picture. The deer are now being penned near the clearing where the "Baxter house, with its old moss-covered shingles," has been reproduced.

The première of "The Yearling" will undoubtedly be held in Florida. Mrs. Rawlings will attend, of course, but she expects that her feelings about the animation of her book will be the same as if she were seeing a picture whose story she did not write.

She's hard at work now on some new short stories. She is also planning another novel laid in Florida.

Inevitably, before we left, the talk turned to the present turmoil in world conditions and empires. Mrs. Rawlings said she had found comfort and explanation in reading Ortega's "Revolt of the Masses."

"I believe the present trouble," she said, "is caused by an excess of national greed. Such greed always carries with it the seeds of its own destruction. In these cataclysmic times, all we can do is to hold tightly to the timelessness of living and loving and working."

With such a sustaining thought, our road back from her home was calm and serene—but no longer lonely.

Above, seen in a leisure moment with her bird dog, in the garden of her Florida home, is Mrs. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, distinguished author of that Pulitzer-prize-winning novel, "The Yearling." Understanding, deeply kind, shrewdly observant, Mrs. Rawlings has given us, in the portrayals of Penny and Jody, two of the finest pen portraits in modern American literature.

Australia's First Lady in America

The Wife of Australia's Newly Appointed Minister Is an Enthusiastic Pilot

By Mary Hornaday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Around Washington, Mrs. Richard Gardiner Casey is known as the diplomat's wife who flies her own airplane. More than that, Mrs. Casey has become Australia's First Lady in America; for her husband is the newly appointed Australian Minister to the United States. This lithe, active woman with the soft graying hair is already doing a considerable measure of good-will making herself through her alert interest in art, music, and sports, in which Americans and the people "down under" have similar tastes.

Any town with an airport may find the "flying Caseys" dropping in any day now on one of their friendly "air raids." One of the first things the Caseys did upon arrival this spring was to place an order for a four-seated plane to facilitate their job of getting acquainted with the United States and its people. Now it has been delivered and duly christened, "Boomerang."

A Jolly Good Pilot

The Caseys took an instructor pilot along until they became accustomed to American flying habits. Now they go off week ends on their own, with Mrs. Casey often relieving her husband at the controls.

"She's a jolly good pilot, too"—that from Patricia Jarrett, an Australian newspaper woman who is now acting as Mrs. Casey's secretary.

The Minister's wife is still laughing over their experience at the Harrisburg, Pa., "aerodrome" during the first week end they were out alone. The airport was closed for a model airplane contest when the Caseys tried to come down for gas. The two-way radiotelephone was still a novelty to them since it is not compulsory back home. Besides, the American accent is a bit difficult for them as yet. They could neither understand the airport's instructions nor make the airport officials comprehend what they wanted. Finally the Caseys put their question flatly: "Can we or can we not come in?" The manager finally said "yes," and they came down to a cordial reception and refreshments.

The Caseys had their own plane back home, and their own airport. "Road travel is more difficult in Australia than here," Mrs. Casey told me. "Probably a large portion of the population there travels by air, but plane ownership is still not a common thing."

The two Casey youngsters—Jane, 11 and Donn, 8—are both experienced air travelers. In the family photograph albums are pictures of them astride airplane propellers when they were just small tots.

The interests of the Casey family extend far beyond just airplanes, however. On the table in the spacious, paneled living room overlooking the Legation's closely-clipped green lawns, aviation magazines are lined up beside journals of art and literature. Mrs. Casey is something of a connoisseur of modern art and is herself an artist worthy of note. The Legation walls are hung with soft-colored paintings by Australian artists, the only household possessions Mrs. Casey brought along to the United States. Already Forbes Watson, who supervises art in federal buildings, has seen the collection and proposed that Mrs. Casey aid in arranging an exchange exhibit of contemporary American and Australian art.

Designed New Coins

In Australia, Mrs. Casey decorated the walls of her home. When her husband was head of the Treasury Department, she helped design new Australian coins with live-looking kangaroos, ramsheads, and wheat stalks to take the place of "deadly dull" coins in circulation for many years.

Once Mrs. Casey painted some affectionate birds on a dovecote. "But it scared the doves away," she related. "Sometimes you try to encourage people too much," she laughed.

Enthusiastic Athletes

Miss Jarrett is an expert athlete and the Casey family is renewing its athletic verve under her tutelage. "She's teaching me to dive," said Mrs. Casey, as Donn suddenly appeared in his bathing trunks and they all made ready to pile into their low-slung, right-hand drive automobile and start for a friend's swimming pool.

Mrs. Casey has "always ridden" horses. "I breed them, too," she added enthusiastically. "And I breed dogs—golden cockers and dachshunds.

"We also ski. (She pronounces it the British and Scandinavian way, "she.") Australians skiied on Mt. Kiandra before people began to ski in Switzerland."

"And what of Australian women?" I asked.

Mrs. Casey called "Pat" Jarrett to help her out. They agreed that the rank and file of American women are "awfully like us." And that the shops in Sydney are much like American shops, selling fashions, American stockings, and American cosmetics.

"There are the same friendliness and directness of speech and outlook here that we have at home, explained Mrs. Casey. "You don't have to walk around a person half an hour before you say 'good morning.'"

Women's Organizations

Outstanding among women's organizations in Australia are the Australian Women's National League, a non-partisan group just now throwing its important influence behind the United Australian Party, and the Housewives Association, strong and effective spokesman for the consumer. "The Housewives Association," said Miss Jarrett, "actually controls prices by boycott. They merely say that if onions or potatoes go too high, they won't buy them—and they don't."

This being election year in the United States, Mrs. Casey thought it especially appropriate to mention that voting is compulsory in Australia for both men and women. Stay away from the polling booth on election day and you pay a fine of two guineas (about $10)

"All Australian women," declared Mrs. Casey, "enjoy sports. Usually they are participants rather than spectators. They play for the fun of it, not for professional rewards."

Appreciate Art

Although Australia is a comparatively new country and has not the cultural traditions of some other nations, there is, nevertheless, according to Mrs. Casey, a great appreciation among its women of music and art. "While we are young, we do appreciate good music," she declared. "Top notch artists who go out there are given big receptions. The Monte Carlo ballet was especially popular. Every night found the 'gods' (top balcony) filled with enthusiastic members of the working classes. With world conditions what they are, I believe it may well be that the United States and Australia will be the outposts where culture will flourish in the coming years."

But with all her outside activity, the average Australian woman, so Mrs. Casey and Miss Jarrett agree, is most interested in creating the wholesome home life for which the territory is noted—and for which the Australian Legation here, under its first occupants, is rapidly becoming outstanding in the Washington diplomatic corps.

Use Oranges in New Ways

If you wish to try variants of straight orange juice in your daily menu, or have a yearning for new salads and desserts, here are some excellent tested recipes from the Golden State where oranges grow the year 'round.

Frosted Appetizer (Serves 4)

4 cups fresh orange juice
¼ cup fresh lemon juice

Mix the chilled juices and serve in frosted glasses. Frost edge of glasses by dipping rims in ¼ cup orange juice and then in either granulated of powdered sugar. A few shreds of grated orange peel mixed with the sugar add an additional fragrance to the appetizer.

Orange Frosted Grape Salad (Serves 6)

1 tablespoon gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
½ cup fresh orange juice, heated
¾ cup fresh orange juice, unheated
¼ cup sugar
1 tablespoon fresh lemon juice
1 cup fresh orange pieces
¼ cup seedless grapes
½ cup sliced fresh peaches
Orange sections
Frosted grapes

Soften gelatin in water 5 minutes. Dissolve in heated orange juice. Cool. Add unheated orange juice, lemon juice and sugar. Chill. When slightly thickened add orange pieces, grapes and sliced peaches. Pour into individual molds, chill until firm. Unmold and garnish with orange sections and clusters of frosted grapes. Serve with Lemon Mayonnaise Dressing.

Frosted Grapes: Dip bunches of seedless grapes in slightly beaten egg white, then in granulated sugar. Spread on paper towel to dry.

Orange Sherbet (Serves 8)

1 tablespoon gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
1½ cups sugar
1 cup water
2 egg whites
2 tablespoons sugar
2 cups fresh orange juice
3 tablespoons fresh lemon juice

Soften gelatin in 2 tablespoons water. Boil the 1½ cups sugar and 1 cup water 5 minutes to make a syrup. Dissolve gelatin mixture in the hot syrup. Beat egg whites until frothy and add the 2 tablespoons sugar. Continue beating until stiff. Beat the syrup into egg whites, slowly; then mix in fruit juices. Pour into freezing tray and set cold control for fast freezing. Beat once after sherbet has frozen quite firm and return to refrigerator to finish freezing. Yield: 1 quart.

Eating Well on 43c a Day

Impossible? No—the Amount Provides All Essentials

By Ida Bailey Allen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Forty-three pennies a day may seem a pitifully meager sum to allow a person for food. But it is not, really. If you shop very carefully, with an eye for food values, you will soon discover that each penny has a real purchasing power; and that this power, multiplied 43 times, is ample for all food essentials required to feed a person very well for a day, including occasional special "trimming."

For months I have been experimenting in the preparation of money-saving meals. And at the present time I am applying the results of my research by actually serving interesting meals to my family and my guests at the aforementioned lowly cost of 43 cents per person per day. And I am doing this in New York—where foods are higher than in most localities.

What I have done may be accomplished by any homemaker who buys seasonable foods, learns how to combine and cook them in interesting ways, and serves them with daintiness.

Meat Substitutes

While meat can be provided in the form of many interesting dishes, it adds variety to the menu to use meat substitutes frequently These meat substitutes are really substantial foods in themselves. And when properly selected and prepared, the meatless meal can satisfy the hungriest of families.

For example: milk has a food value greater in several ways than the choicest cut of meat. So when vegetables are escalloped in milk, the dish becomes a meat substitute. Milk has merely to be combined with a filling food to make it taste and feel substantial. And cottage cheese, which is made from milk and is very inexpensive, can be combined in countless varieties of dishes with vegetables, cooked or raw; add bread and butter and a beverage, and you have a healthful, substantial, appetizing meal.

Eggs are a most common and at the same time a most valuable meat substitute. Eaten plain, eggs are a concentrated protein and are often rather expensive for a modest food budget, as it takes two for each person to supply enough bulk to satisfy hunger. But fortunately, eggs are a great "combination" food. They can be combined in numberless ways with almost any kind of vegetable or cereal. Combined in these ways, a few eggs can provide several satisfying meals for a family.

Fish is a valuable meat substitute, no matter whether the fish is fresh, dried, canned, or frosted And like all the other members of the family of meat substitutes, a small amount of fish can be made to go a long way. A fourth of a pound of boned fish is enough for an adult person; a half pound with the bones left in is also an ample amount for one person. And when the fish is canned, a half-pound can of fish combined with a less expensive bulky food will make a delicious main dish for four persons. For instance, serve your family baked tomatoes stuffed with canned crabmeat, flaked canned salmon escalloped with noodles, or canned tuna fish made into a Chop Suey Salad by flaking it and combining it with shredded celery, shredded lettuce, cabbage, shredded green pepper, a few chopped nuts, and French dressing.

The Legume Family

The meat substitutes that are used as staple foods in many foreign lands, as well as in some sections of our own country, are the legumes—the group of dried vegetables including all forms of dried beans, peas, and lentils. They can be used in an infinite number of ways in hot main dishes, in soups and chowders, or cold in hors d'oeuvres or salads. Recently I dined in a famous French restaurant where the first course consisted of hors d'oeuvres served in bourgeois (family) style. Such an array of appetizing foods! But all of them simple: radishes with tender green leaves, cucumbers cut lengthwise into sticks, potato salad, cole slaw, sardines. And among them, proudly occupying the place of honor, was a salad made of stewed dry beans put together with French dressing and sprinkled with minced parsley.

At this time of the year, when the weather is often very warm, then suddenly gets much cooler, I have found it helpful to use menus which I call "convertible"—that is, made up of foods that can be served either hot or cold. Here is one of my money-saving warm day dinner menus, worked out on the basis of 43 cents a day per person, and based on one of our finest meat substitutes, cottage cheese:

A Warm Day Dinner Based on Cottage Cheese

Chilled Spiced Tomato Juice
Dark Brown Bread or Rye Bread
Salad Plates of Halved Alligator Pears
with
Potato, Egg and Celery Salad, Lettuce, Cole Slaw, Cucumber Slices
and plenty of
Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream Gelatin Cup
Hot or Iced Chocolate

The tomato juice should be seasoned with a very little pastry spice and a dash of lemon juice. I serve it with an ice cube in each glass. It saves dish-washing time to arrange the salad plates individually. Use large dinner plates. Put the potato salad together while the potatoes and chopped eggs are hot, with diced celery, French Dressing, mayonnaise, a little undiluted evaporated milk, a grating of fresh onion, and plenty of salt and pepper. Arrange the salad in nests of lettuce. On the same plate put the halved alligator pears, their hollows half filled with French dressing. Then put on the plate spoonfuls of crisp cole slaw and a whole tomato sliced down nearly to the bottom, with slices of cucumber tucked in between the slices of tomato. On each plate put a mound of cottage cheese, made by pressing the cheese into a small cup and turning it out. Sprinkle with paprika, and you have a dish to delight the eye and satisfy the appetite.

As to the Ice Cream Gelatin: Make up a package of any fruit gelatin. Nearly fill stemmed glasses with this, and when firm, top each with a scoop of ice cream. It's a good way to make half a pint serve four persons.

If Day Proves Cool

But if the day is cool, how can this meal be converted to suit the temperature? Serve the tomato juice hot. Serve the potato salad hot, before it cools. For dessert, instead of ice cream, make hot rolled fruit pancakes. These last can be made in advance of the meal, so nobody has to hop up and down while the pancakes are frying. The batter should be thin. After the pancakes are fried, put a half tablespoonful of sweetened chopped cherries or peaches thinly sliced on each one and fold in. To serve, reheat in the oven or broiler and sprinkle with powdered sugar and cinnamon.

A second "convertible" menu is based on kidney beans as the meat substitute. Kidney beans may be bought very inexpensively by the pound and stewed at home, or they may be bought canned for as low as five cents a can.

A Hot Day Dinner Based on Kidney Beans

Chilled Grapefruit Juice
Chili Bean Salad
with
Water Cress, Cole Slaw, Sliced Tomatoes, Cooked Cucumbers, and French Dressing
Hot Tea Biscuits
Deep Dish Fruit Cocktail Pie
Cold Milk or Hot Chocolate

Doesn't this meal sound delicious? Yet it is within that 43-cent budget! The salad is made by combining red kidney beans with diced celery, sliced carrot, grated onion, French dressing, and plenty of chili powder for seasoning. And that enticing fruit cocktail pie is made by combining a variety of seasonable fruits with sugar and a grating of lemon rind, covering with a top pie crust and baking as usual.

Here are some further suggestions for a few interesting meat-substitute dishes that will prove substantial, delicious, and money-saving:

Bean Club Sandwiches: Hot toast put together with heated baked beans, sliced tomato, mayonnaise and lettuce.

Baked Bean Pies: Line tart pans with pie crust. Fill with well-seasoned baked beans, top with pie crust and bake.

Curried Lentils: Heat cooked or canned lentils in tomato sauce, season with curry, and serve with boiled rice.

Poached Eggs Mexicaine: Serve poached eggs on toast; pour over a tomato, onion and green pepper sauce.

Cornmeal and Egg Custard: Add a cup and half of boiling water to a cup and half of cornmeal; add two tablespoons butter or margarine; stir in four beaten eggs, a tablespoon sugar, a half teaspoon salt, a cup and a half of plain evaporated milk and a cup and a half of water. Bake for 35 minutes, or till firm, in moderate oven.

Peeling Beets

After beets are cooked, I pour off the hot water, cover with cold water and rub peeling off with my hands. This is much easier and quicker than peeling with a knife.

(Mrs.) R. K. P., California

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The Home Forum

From a Spanish Car Window

IT WAS MIDNIGHT when the train rolled out of Bilbao, that chief city of northern Spain, whose front door opens upon the Atlantic and whose rear is protected by encircling mountains. Midnight, but the blackness of the hour was jeweled by the myriad little lights of the suburbs and the factories, all busy, that surrounded the city and extended at intervals up into the heights, and we marked how we were ascending the mountains, leaving the city below and behind us. And then came a time when, except for occasional halts in little towns, it was just travel in the dark until dawn came, heralding the bright day and spreading out to our view the Spanish world that lay around us.

There was something familiar about it; but what? We had never been in Spain. And all at once we knew—it was Colorado. There was the feeling of being on a plateau, as indeed we were. There was exhilaration in the air. In the distance there were foothills and in the farther distance snow-capped, snow-flanked peaks and mountains. The rising sun shone on the nearer, more precipitous barren hills, whose scant vegetation looked like gray lichen and turned that lifeless gray to rose and delicious reds and creamy yellows. The rays crept out, slowly then more rapidly, and gilded the vast grain fields between us and the mountains, changing them into seas of softly rising and falling molten gold. The sky was an unbroken blue, the earth itself, where visible, deep red.

* * *

In the grain fields, men and women were at work at break of day, loading the sheaves of grain dotting the expanse on huge two-wheeled carts and wagons drawn by burros. Occasionally horses replaced the burros, but never could I find a vehicle with four wheels. The loads were so great that the little burros were practically hidden and the small mountains of sheaves seemed to be moving along of themselves. The burro was the means of transportation. Men rode them. Women enveloped in shawls rode them. They plodded patiently along with heavy panniers that almost concealed them, and I recalled how a famous queen of Poland, at the age of four, made the journey from Milan to Naples in one such pannier, balanced by her younger sister in the other.

We passed through villages of adobe houses, where the streets were lined with cottages set wall to wall and the church was the only building in the community that lifted its head above the one-story level. The church was another familiar feature, for it was the prototype of the Spanish Mission of our own Southwest. The villages seemed barren and uninviting, for if there were trees and gardens they were not to be seen from the train. But there are trees on this Spanish plateau, gloriously beautiful trees. These are the poplars that, thick-set as hedges, border the highways and streams, heavily foliaged giants whose towering trunks, sheathed in clinging, up-shooting branches, appear to form perfect right angles with the earth.

* * *

We passed threshing floors where the heavily laden carts and wagons were leaving their burdens, where the grain was being separated from the straw and chaff by the methods used from time immemorial. Unbound sheaves were scattered over the hard clean floor, oxen were driven round and round, while workers standing at intervals tossed the broken sheaves into the air. At one side gleamed heaps of golden straw. Sombreroed men and dark-clad women moved slowly about. Had the lumbering white oxen stopped in their tracks and the forks of the workers stayed poised in mid air, it might all have been a picture done in enamels, with the blue sky for a background.

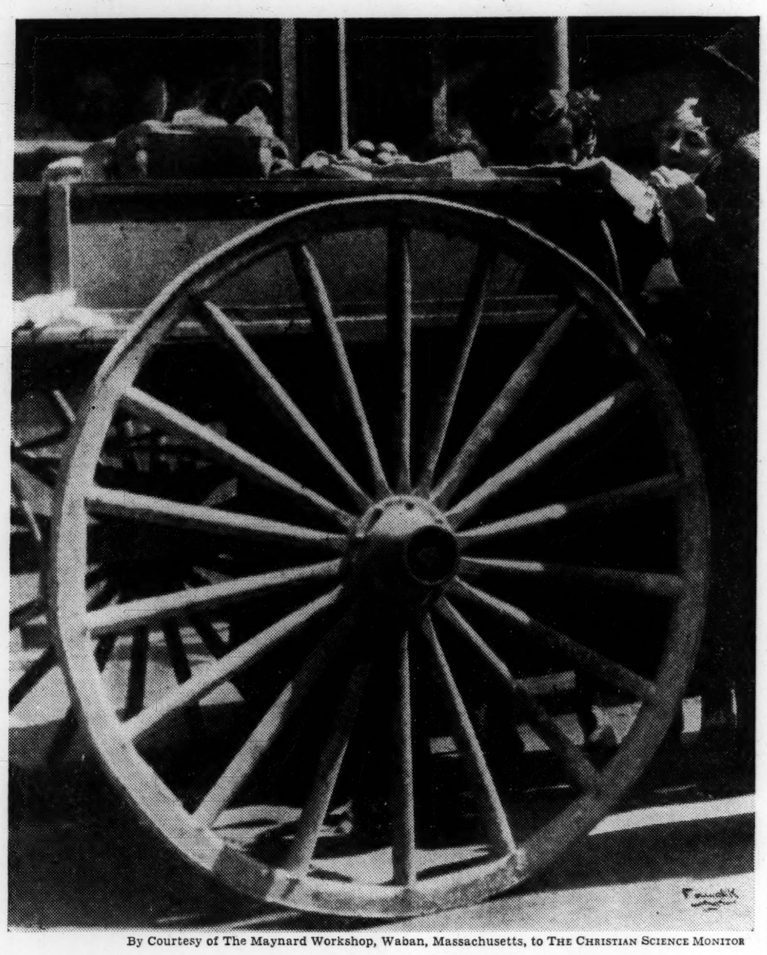
There were districts where the harvest was over and the land plowed and ready for planting. So many were the stones, one had the impression that potatoes of all sizes had been scattered thickly over the fields. Not a rich country is this plateau of Spain, not comparable to the grain lands of Rumania. Yet grain grows here to the satisfaction of the Spaniard, and there is pasturage for great flocks of sheep and goats.

* * *

But the most beautiful things on the plateau are the olive forests. Of course, properly speaking, they are orchards but it is as forests that I remember them. For, strain my eyes as I would, I could not see to the outer edge of them as we passed through. There was not a house or a dog or a person or a vehicle to be seen anywhere near them. True, the spacing between the regular rows, and the grain strips between, evidenced the role man plays in the life of the trees. But for us, with our brief view, here were trees and earth and sky.

There was something else associated with this land of the dons from my earliest childhood that, strangely enough, I had not thought of during all the hours of this ride, until the pepperbox turrets of a castle appeared on the horizon. "Castle in Spain"—at a distance it was charming. Another with square towers rose further on, and was equally inviting to fancy. I was well content that we went no nearer. Perhaps I would not have met with disenchantment, but castles are going out of fashion and Spain is trying to be modern. Yet the Spanish tradition is strong and the people the proudest in the world. The face of the country will be slow in changing, and should I look out upon the plateau from a car window a score of years from now I should expect to find familiar scenes.

ANN CARDWELL



By Courtesy of The Maynard Workshop, Waban, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PEDDLER'S CART IN THE STREETS OF BOSTON'S NORTH END

"MELON! BANAN'! MELON!" sings Antonio. "Attenzione, Giovanni, you helpa me. Melon! Banan'!" The weather is hotter, but the fruit less perishable than a month ago. Giovanni knows all the secrets. He has known them since he was five, holding lemons out to the passersby, at the subway entrance. He is now twelve and something more than an apprentice to his father.

He has not, however, achieved equal responsibility and has more time for idle conversation. While the streets of Little Italy are cool and silent, long before Maria from Alassio hangs the pink bedspread over the railing of the fire escape, Giovanni goes with Antonio to the big market, near the wharfs. Peddlers' pears are cheaper, but peddlers' pears are riper, and peddlers' pears are therefore sometimes sweeter than those which must be sent to some suburban store, solid enough to sell tomorrow or the next day. The value of the street vender's wares depends thus largely on the element of time. Giovanni knows. Peaches and melons are good things to sell, but strawberries are likely to be a loss. They perish quickly, and they take so long to arrange in boxes. What happens to the fruit that's left over, in the evening, when everybody has gone home for the night? "Oh, my godfather," says Giovanni. "He takes it. He has a *store!*"

"The inspired Word"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF THE many religious books that have been written, none, perhaps, has been so widely distributed, so diligently studied, so often translated, so thoroughly discussed, and so much quoted as the Holy Bible. In fact, this Book of books has wrought a profound influence upon the thinking and living of the human race. Speaking of the Hebrew Scriptures, St. Paul said (II Timothy 3:16), "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." Not only does this description fit the Old Testament, but it applies equally to the New Testament. It may be said, furthermore, that in point of authority the Scriptures are unique, for the Bible sets forth the oneness, the omnipotence, the ever-presence, and the goodness of God; it shows that the law of God must be obeyed in order that peace on earth and individual salvation from sin and suffering may be attained.

As a textbook of religious instruction the Bible is being read today by more people than ever before. During the past three quarters of a century the study of the Bible has received an immense impulse from the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy. Through her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," a new light has been thrown upon the Bible, for it furnishes the "key" which discloses the so-called miracles of olden times to be natural consequences of the application of divine law.

It was when reading the Bible, in the light of a spiritual illumination, that Mrs. Eddy received her own healing; and thereafter she sought and found the divine Principle on which Jesus' healings were wrought, and which underlies all spiritual progress and regeneration. Her practice, teaching, and writing which followed this discovery demonstrated conclusively that the truth revealed in the Bible lives with the ages and becomes increasingly fruitful as its spiritual import is better understood. In the Tenets of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Eddy gives to the Bible the highest place of authority. The first tenet reads as follows (Science and Health, p. 497): "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life." Moreover, the Bible, together with Science and Health, citations from which comprise the Lesson-Sermon, found in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, that is read at the Sunday services, are the only preachers in all the churches of Christ, Scientist, throughout the world.

Mrs. Eddy understood that deep down in every human heart there may be found a hungering and thirsting after spiritual truth. In the chapter entitled, "Christian Science Practice," she writes (Science and Health, pp. 365, 366), "The poor suffering heart needs its rightful nutriment, such as peace, patience in tribulation, and a priceless sense of the dear Father's loving-kindness." She shows, furthermore, that in order to reap the potential benefits from the study of the Bible, its precepts must be lived, which is to say, practiced, as well as believed. Sincere devotion to the teachings of Christian Science is requisite to the demonstration of its rules. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 131), "The central fact of the Bible is the superiority of spiritual over physical power." This spiritual power must be applied to the solving not only of individual problems, but of all those that pertain to the social, political, economic, and educational welfare of mankind.

When, therefore, we witness an outbreak of highly organized physical force seeking to dominate the world, without regard for law, either human or divine, it is essential that we recognize such an upheaval as pointing to the end of materiality, which must inevitably give place to a closer approximation of God's government on earth. It is already apparent to every sincere student of Christian Science that all the suppositional powers of darkness combined cannot destroy the spiritual idea, as revealed by Christ Jesus and Christian Science, and that in the seeming struggle between Truth and error only error can be destroyed. The fulfillment of the inspired Word of the Bible is clearly indicated in the words of John, the beloved disciple (I John 2:5), "Whoso keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected: hereby know we that we are in him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"LA PALABRA INSPIRADA"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

DE LOS MUCHOS LIBROS religiosos que se han escrito, tal vez ningún otro ha sido tan profusamente distribuído, tan inteligentemente estudiado, tan a menudo traducido, tan profundamente discutido y citado tantas veces como la Santa Biblia. En efecto, bien se puede decir, que este Libro de libros ha producido una influencia profunda sobre la manera de pensar y de vivir de la raza humana. Hablando de las Sagradas Escrituras del Antiguo Testamento, que estaban escritas en hebreo, San Pablo dice (II. Timoteo, 3:16): "Toda la Escritura es inspirada por Dios; y es útil para enseñanza, para reprensión, para corrección, para instrucción en justicia." Esta descripción no sólo es aplicable al Antiguo Testamento, sino que se puede referir al Nuevo Testamento de igual manera. Se puede decir, además, que con respecto a autoridad la Sagrada Escritura es única en su género, porque declara la unidad, omnipotencia, omnipresencia y bondad de Dios; enseña que la ley de Dios tiene que obedecerse para que la paz en la tierra y la salvación individual de pecado y sufrimiento pueda alcanzarse.

Como libro de texto para instrucción religiosa la Biblia sirve a más personas hoy en día que nunca jamás. Durante más de medio siglo el estudio de la Biblia ha experimentado un impulso enorme gracias al descubrimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana por Mary Baker Eddy. Su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) ha iluminado la Biblia con una claridad nueva; porque nos ha suministrado la "clave", la cual revela los llamados milagros de los tiempos antiguos como resultado natural de la aplicación de las leyes divinas.

Fué al momento de leer la Biblia bajo la luz de una iluminación espiritual que Mary Baker Eddy experimentó su propia curación; y después buscó y halló el Principio divino, por el cual las curaciones de Jesús se efectuaron, y que constituyen el fundamento para todo progreso espiritual y toda regeneración. Su práctica, enseñanza y obra literaria, subsecuentes a este descubrimiento, demuestran concluyentemente que la verdad revelada en la Biblia perdura a través de las edades y llega a ser más efectiva a proporción que su significado espiritual se comprende más claramente. En los artículos de fe de La Iglesia Madre, La Primera Iglesia Científica de Cristo en Boston, Massachusetts, la Sra. Eddy da a la Biblia un lugar preeminente de autoridad. El primer artículo de fe reza como sigue (CIENCIA Y SALUD, pág. 497): "Como adherentes de la Verdad aceptamos la Palabra inspirada de la Biblia como guía suficiente a la Vida eterna." Además es la Biblia en conjunto con el libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD), de donde se sacan las citas que componen las lecciones o sermones, que se encuentran en el TRIMESTRAL DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA, y que se leen en los cultos dominicales y son los únicos predicadores en todas las iglesias de la Ciencia Cristiana en el mundo entero.

La Sra. Eddy entendía que en el fondo de todo corazón humano debe haber hambre y sed de cosas espirituales. En el capítulo titulado PRACTICA DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD) escribe (pág. 365, 366): "El pobre corazón sufriente necesita su propio nutrimento, tal como paz, paciencia en las tribulaciones y un sentido inapreciable de la bondad de nuestro amante Padre celestial." Nos demuestra además que para cosechar todas las bendiciones posibles del estudio de la Biblia, sus preceptos tienen que vivirse, es decir, aplicarse en la vida diaria, además de creer uno en ellos. Una devoción sincera a las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana es necesaria para la demostración de sus reglas. La Sra. Eddy escribe (ibíd., pág. 131): "El hecho central de la Biblia es la superioridad del poder espiritual sobre el poder físico." Este poder espiritual tiene que aplicarse para la solución no sólo de los problemas individuales sino también de aquellos que pertenecen al bienestar social, político y económico, y al progreso educativo del género humano.

Cuando presenciamos, pues, un ataque violento de fuerza material, altamente organizada, tratando de dominar el mundo, sin respeto a la ley humana o divina, es esencial que reconozcamos que tal erupción indica el fin próximo de la materialidad que cederá inevitablemente ante un acercamiento más verdadero del gobierno de Dios en la tierra. Es evidente para todo discípulo sincero de la Ciencia Cristiana que todos los supuestos poderes de la obscuridad no pueden destruir la idea espiritual, revelada por Cristo Jesús y la Ciencia Cristiana, y que en el aparente combate entre la Verdad y el error solo el error puede ser destruído. El cumplimiento de la Palabra inspirada de la Biblia se indica claramente en las palabras de Juan, el discípulo bien-amado (I. Juan, 2:5): "El que guarda su palabra, verdaderamente en éste se ha perfeccionado el amor de Dios: en esto pues sabemos que estamos en él."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

New Mexican Jaunt

SOMEWHERE ACROSS the mesa a camp-fire is burning—to whom it belongs we shall probably never know. We parked here off the highway, where the road goes turning west, to see the moon rise in the east, before we journey on through the starry evening's glow.

Somewhere athwart the wide distance a dog barks—the echo sounds like welcome for one known well. We think of our own dog, while noting the path the moon marks, as it glides over mountains with an evergreen smell, but where its path leads we cannot tell.

Somewhere, in some other locale, at some future time, perhaps in a city or village where other beauty is known, I believe that, suddenly, we will recall the car's climb up to this mesa tonight, the way the moon shone, and remember the distant camp-fire, and the dog not our own.

G. M.

Our Jumble Sale in Dorset

ROUND THE CORNER of the street comes the Town Crier in bravery of blue coat laced with scarlet, and tall hat upon his head. Under his arm he carries the great town bell, and presently its deep clang brings scores of housewives to their windows. We get our news of local doings, in this old Dorset town, from the Town Crier—much as our ancestors did centuries ago.

The Town Crier has a good voice. Today he is "crying" our church jumble sale, and we make note that we must be early if we are to pick up good bargains. The "crying" always ends in the same way, with the words "God save the King," and then our townsman moves on to the next gray street to spread the tidings there.

* * *

The jumble sale is an institution. Every church holds at least one a year, so does the Women's Institute, the Mothers' Union, and a dozen kindred organizations. It serves a twofold purpose: it clears our houses of accumulated hoardings and it satisfies the deep-rooted love of a bargain which we country-women share with our neighbors in the great cities. It is the social focus of the busy housewife, who rarely stirs out of her own little world, and it provides an opportunity for a poorer neighbor to fill the gaps in her own and her children's wardrobes.

For a week or so before each jumble we have been visited and urged to contribute the unwanted lares and penates of our households. Nothing is too ancient, nothing too large or too small to be sent. And the Scouts with their "trek cart" toil faithfully round to collect the offerings of those whose worldly goods are sufficient to enable them to fill the trestle tables in the schoolroom where our jumble sale is held.

The capable women who marshal the weird collection of clothing and linen, of produce and bric-a-brac, furniture and old iron, know to a nicety what each type of article will fetch, what will appeal to the critical patrons of many jumbles, and what will need to be piled ignominiously in the "penny box." Shoes by the dozen—old and new, down-trodden and smart, jostle piles of hats, such hats as might well have come out of a costume play but which will assuredly find their market. Fenders and fire irons of amazing rustiness stand cheek by jowl with heaps of china, books, and "ornaments," which would have delighted our forebears of the Victorian age.

* * *

At two o'clock the doors open. Already there is a long line of waiting patrons armed with bags and baskets. Then begins one crowded hour of glorious life. It costs only a penny to enter, but these coppers go to swell the total, as do the cups of tea and buns which, given by the promoters of the jumble sale, are sold at equally modest rates. But the serious business of the day is done round the stalls, where careworn mothers of many children carefully scrutinize the heaps of shoes or choose a faded straw hat on which a touch of dye will work wonders.

A few fathers are to be seen hunting for a suitable working shirt or garden boots, for, although in our Dorset town there is no real poverty, a sensible tradition of thrift keeps "Sunday clothes" for their rightful purpose, and we go to work happily enough in garments which originally were not made for us.

The saleswomen vie with each other in clearing the tables of their piles of goods. My daily helper staggers away in triumph beneath a load which she shows me proudly. Lace curtains and baby linen are among her trophies. "As good as new, Miss," she exults. And from the "penny box" I add to her pile a pair of gay pink "ornaments" which I know she covets.

* * *

Today the Town Crier still makes his rounds, but he calls tidings of sterner things. He tells us of gatherings of the citizens who form our Local Defense Volunteers, prepared to defend the sacred rights of freedom. He calls upon the women to give their aluminum pots and pans—as they have given their silver and gold. And the deep-voiced "God save the King" which ends the proclamation comes with the significance of a dedication to service for us all.

E. C. DAVIES

Peach Tree Avenue

(Piedmont)

The charm of this place is ineffable.
I am not sure I can put my finger on it,
not sure that it should be touched.
It is a quicksilver thing, darting and changing
like the morning light on the oak leaves,
delicate as the bloom on the muscadines
(they are round black pearls set in green-gold leaves).
Yet here is permanence. There is a sureness
like that of its mules and the lean men moving
with a slow grace among the blossoming cotton.
The red earth bottom of the ancient ocean
folds and crumbles easily over the plow blades.
Beyond them the peach trees break with fruit;
thousands of bushels blush in the evening sun.

LOUIS STODDARD

Rufus Was a Literary Dog

I HAVE NEVER owned any dog except Irish setters; three of whom have been named Rufus. The one whom I describe here was the second to bear this name, and he belongs in this autobiography because he was the most literary dog in the world. . . .

When we had the honour of entertaining Joseph Conrad in our house in New Haven, Rufus displayed adoration. He fawned upon him, shook hands, and gazed into the face of the seaman with intense earnestness. Mr. Conrad responded with strokes and caresses. That was an unforgettable scene when the old seadog conversed so intimately with the dog of the fields.

On the first occasion when John Galsworthy entered our library, and sat at my desk, Rufus came in. He ran to Mr. Galsworthy, and although he had never seen him before, greeted him as if both were intimate friends. Mr. Galsworthy, who had an Irish setter of his own three thousand miles away, immediately knelt on the floor, clasped the dog around his neck, and kissed him fervently on the brow. . . .

Joseph Conrad was not the only amphibious writer who appreciated Rufus. When the dog was hardly more than a puppy—though he had already given unmistakable signs of coming intellectual distinction—John Masefield happened to be in my library. The two had not conversed more than a few moments when it seemed as if they had grown up together; and W. B. Yeats greeted Rufus as a fellowcountryman.

Rufus admired men of letters; and his taste was by no means narrow. It was all one to him whether his friend was a poet, a dramatist, a novelist, or essayist; all Rufus asked was that he write *something*, and that something of international fame. In this one respect, it is possible that he incurred the obloquy of being regarded as a snob. Socially speaking, all dogs are snobs; but I prefer to regard the particular homage that Rufus paid to distinguished writers, not as a mark of snobbery, but as penetrating literary criticism. He discriminated between the near-great and the great; reserving his highest favours to those who stood highest.—From "Autobiography With Letters," by WILLIAM LYON PHELPS. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

A Desert Ranch Revisited

FROM THE MOMENT of our arrival, I knew that my fears of disillusionment had been nonsense. Cactus Forest Ranch, with all that it stood for, seemed even more delightful than two years before. . . .

Probably we were fortunate in what was at first a disappointment. The cottage of our former habitation was occupied, and we had to take a wholly unfamiliar one, back on the desert. Here nothing was quite as we had remembered it; and, in addition to the pleasure of return, we had the fillip of adjustment and discovery. Instead of a view of Picacho, we had one of Superstition; instead of other guests for neighbors, we had a homesteader; instead of dwelling on the brink of the desert, we were surrounded by it. The change was salutary; and, in no time at all, we felt quite at home. . . .

A chuck-wagon restaurant had been built on the ranch since our last visit, and all the guests ate their dinners there together, at separate tables but chatting from one to another. The resulting comradeship was one of the pleasantest possible to human beings; so flexible, so independent, yet so warm. Nobody minded what clothes you had on, what mood you were in, what contribution, if any, you had to make to the conversation. Now and then the group was augmented by cowboys dropping in for a snack, or by tourists on their way to Tucson or Phoenix. The latter regarded us with speculative eyes, and not infrequently asked to see a cottage afterwards.—From "'Allo Good-By," by ZEPHINE HUMPHREY. (New York: Dutton.)

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Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1940

Garment Trade Strike Affects Boston Region

Tieup over wages and work week follows expiration of contract on Sept. 1.

Members of the Waterproof Garment Workers Union went on strike at 10 a. m. this morning following a general strike order. Union headquarters estimated 1,200 workers were affected while officials of the New England Rainwear Manufacturing Association placed the number of striking workers at around 500.

According to union officials, the general strike followed refusal of the Association to negotiate a new contract including provision for a 25 per cent wage increase and a 35-hour work week. The old contract expired Sept. 1, 1940.

A spokesman for the Manufacturing Association said the union had been offered a renewal of the old contract which provided a 40-hour work week at a minimum of $16 and time and one-half for overtime. This wage and hour scale has been in effect since last July 15, the official stated, and was adopted after a consultation between representatives of the industry and Government officials.

Statement on Wages

The Association spokesman also declared 75 per cent of the workers in the industry were women and wages averaged from $22 to $40 a week. "Under the circumstances," he said, "It was impossible to accept the demands of the union."

Among the firms affected by the strike in Greater Boston are: American Garment Company, Merrimac Manufacturing Company, Beaconwear Clothing Company, Belmont Garment Company, Kenmore Garment Company, Neptune Garment Company, Newtowne Manufacturing Company, Prime Coat Manufacturing Company, Star Coat Company, and the Universal Rainwear Company.

The Waterproof Garment Workers Union is a local of the International Garment Workers, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Special Committee

The strike is being led by a special strike committee of rainwear workers headed by Jack Halpern, Regional Director; Philip Kramer, International Vice-President; and Nathan Barker, Manager of the Waterproof Garment Workers Union.

A mass meeting of striking workers was scheduled for 1 p. m. today at the Municipal Building, corner of Shawmut Avenue and Brookline Street.

Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the Masachusetts State Federation of Labor, John J. Murphy, New England Regional Director of the A. F. of L., and Philip Kramer will be the speakers. Max Chansky, General Organizer, will preside.

Wellesley Dines Guest Children

English "guest children" quartered at Wellesley College dined last evening with Miss Mildred McAfee, President of the college, who stated today that she found them "unusually well mannered and especially grateful for the hospitality shown them by Americans."

At least 14 of the children now at Wellesley will be placed in foster homes tomorrow, it was announced today by Ralph Barrow, director of placing children for the New England Branch of the Committee for the Care of European Children.

In placing the children in New England homes Mr. Barrow and his committee — staff members of 10 Boston children's agencies—interviewed all the children, to analyze their characters and learn their own preferences on the type of family they wanted to "adopt."

He studied the recommendations of the children's parents and the information about them gathered by persons who were on the same ship with them and by the Wellesley undergraduates who are looking after them in the effort to place the children in homes here which are similar to the British one from which they came.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair weather this afternoon, tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler, with lowest temperature tonight in the middle and upper 50's; gentle to moderate northwest to northerly winds.

All New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and north winds and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	82	New York	68	82
Chicago	61	83	Norfolk	73	83
Denver	55	79	Philadelphia	66	82
Los Angeles	54	78	St. Louis	63	89
Miami	79	88	San Francisco	56	70
Minneapolis	65	87	Washington	66	85

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 4.
B—Maximum, Sept. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:30 p. m.; height, 11.6 feet.
Thursday, 1:56 a. m.; height, 11.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:44 p. m.

Safety Group Meets Again Next Tuesday

The 150-member General Committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will hold its third meeting next Tuesday at 11 a.m., Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today.

The public safety organization was established by Governor Saltonstall to co-ordinate Massachusetts national defense activities. It is headed by Channing H. Cox, former Republican Governor.

It is understood that Governor Saltonstall will address the members of the General Committee on Tuesday.

'L' Asks Shift To Busses For Airport Line

Hearings were held this morning by the Boston Committee on Jitneys on a petition by the Boston Elevated Railway for permission to install a bus line from Maverick Square to the East Boston Airport, which would replace street car service in this area.

Opposition was voiced by a delegation of Boston citizens, who testified that the change would result in curtailment of service in certain parts of the district, since the route would change somewhat from the one used by surface cars. There was also objection on the ground that the use of busses would require passengers to climb a long flight of stairs out of Maverick Station. However, it was thought that the installation of an escalator would solve the difficulty.

The Boston Elevated was represented by Attorney Charles W. Mulcahy, who stated that there was an increasing demand for faster service from Maverick station to the airport. Others testifying in favor of the change included Crocker Snow, Chairman of the State Aeronautics Commission. The Committee took the petition under advisement.

Rotch, Hardy Asked for Report

Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, and John Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, were asked today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to make a report to him on charges made by Miss Marian C. Nichols, Massachusetts Civil Service reform advocate, that the merit system examination for public welfare workers now scheduled is illegal.

Miss Nichols said her charges in a letter yesterday to Governor Saltonstall. The examination which she insisted was illegal has been ordered by the Federal Government which requires that public welfare workers engaged in old-age assistance duties must be placed under a merit system or else Federal contributions to old-age assistance will be withdrawn.

Miss Nichols said that the standards required in the examination are so severe that the 450 town employees who must pass the test to retain their jobs cannot qualify. She declared the whole examination was a plot to provide positions for graduates of social work schools.

'Sub' Done Months Ahead

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 4 Completed five months ahead of schedule due to the speeding of defense preparations, the submarine Grayling was launched today at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

75,000 Return To School In 20 Hub Areas

Decreases in enrollment anticipated in Quincy and Belmont — Openings in City Sept. 12.

Some 75,000 Greater Boston children turned their backs on Summer vacation today and filed into schoolrooms to begin another school year. Classes convened in 20 towns in the Boston Metropolitan District.

Largest school system opening today is that of Quincy. Because a tendency of enrollment to decline has revealed itself in recent years, officials anticipate a possible reduction of some 320, to bring enrollment to about 13,500. A staff of 493 teachers will be in charge of classes.

Despite a growing population, Belmont also anticipates declining enrollment, largely because of the opening of a new parochial school in the Waverley district. Nevertheless, the tendency toward smaller families is showing itself in enrollment declines in many towns here and throughout the State.

At Belmont, youngsters have a new two-story brick building built this summer at cost of $110,000. Three grades will use the structure. At Winthrop, High School pupils return to a building equipped with new plumbing, heating and sprinkling systems.

An automobile driving course is being continued in the Belmont Public High School. In Waltham and Quincy, arrangements have been made to continue trade and national defense training courses organized during the Summer.

Communities in the Metropolitan District whose schools open today are: Belmont, Braintree, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dover, Lexington, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Quincy, Reading, Saugus, Stoneham, Stoughton, Walpole, Waltham, Weston, Weymouth, and Winthrop.

Other near-by communities whose children begin today are Scituate and Bedford.

A few towns—Norwood, Somerville, and Wellesley—are scheduled to start tomorrow. Throughout the Commonwealth, however, the bulk of the public schools will open next Monday. Seventeen communities in and near the Metropolitan District will throw open their doors on that day, and four more on Tuesday.

Boston youngsters will enjoy a few extra days of vacation, since the school system in the Hub does not open until next Thursday, Sept. 12.

In Quincy, it was learned today, pupils will learn their "jography" from daily newspapers and accredited magazine articles. The rapid pace of marching armies in Europe has rendered geographical textbooks unfit for use, excepting historical purposes, officials said. Other schools may adopt this practice, it is reported.

Another interesting innovation this year is the beginning of military training for high school boys in Watertown. Although Watertown is unique in that it is the only one so far to adopt military drill for its youths, several of the 42 schools are believed to have this move under consideration. School committees meeting in many communities within the next few days are expected to give both the military training and the problem presented by out-of-date geography texts considerable attention.

Another Stamp Act for Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Ready to Sign on the Dotted Line

Kris P. Bemis of Philadelphia, regional director of the Surplus Marketing Administration, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin study the agreement bringing the so-called Food Stamp Plan to Boston. Chester A. Halnan, district supervisor of the SMA in Boston, and Francis W. McGinnis, SMA field representative, look on. The Stamp Plan increases the purchasing power of the needy, but restricts it to food purchases, thus reducing the farmer's surplus.

Private Jobs for Skilled Labor Restrict WPA in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The increasing demand of private industry for skilled employees, if continued, may force a restriction of the State's WPA program, to projects requiring only unskilled labor, according to Farrell D. Coyle, State WPA Administrator.

Although industries connected with the national defense are taking more and more skilled workers from the WPA, Mr. Coyle pointed out, the program now underway will not be affected. For more than a year, he explained, the WPA has made agreement with cities and towns sponsoring projects that the sponsors provide at their own expense any skilled workers which the WPA is unable to provide.

The majority of projects now under way, it was said, require little skilled help. If WPA ranks are almost completely cleared of all skilled workers, he said, the agency will confine its activities to projects such as concrete construction, grading, road work, and recreation areas, in which only unskilled workers are required.

Further Drain Seen

About 150 workers have left the rolls in the past six weeks, the records show. At present the rolls do not contain the names of one plumber or steamfitter, and the few remaining carpenters and electricians are expected to leave soon for private employment.

"I don't believe we have reached the peak," Mr. Coyle told newsmen. "As work on contracts on national defense jobs progresses, I expect we will lose many more of the skilled workers we still have."

Sewer construction jobs may be affected by the withdrawal of WPA bricklayers to private jobs, Mr. Coyle also said, but the administration proposes to substitute concrete manholes for brick construction if it becomes necessary. Concrete, he said, can be poured by unskilled men and at present, with the exception of the engineers, most of the workers on the sewer projects are unskilled.

Mr. Coyle said that because of the industrial activity, skilled workers are able to go to new jobs as soon as one is completed. There is no dofficulty in getting men to leave the WPA for private industry, he further stated.

Little Call for Unskilled

While the ranks of skilled men on WPA are thinning, rapidly, there has been no unusual demand by industry for unskilled workers, he said.

The Administrator said that the turnover of WPA during the past month, that is, the replacement of the skilled workers who left for private employment with other recipients taken from certified state unemployment relief rolls, has probably been the biggest in the history of WPA in the State. The WPA quota in Rhode Island is now 10,900, which according to Mr. Coyle, is the lowest total since WPA got underway.

There has been a particular demand, he said, for workers in the construction lines and among those who have recently obtained private employment there has been "quite a number" of WPA workers trained during the past few months in vocational courses offered under direction of the State Department of Education.

Scrap Boat's Crew Suddenly Strikes

The Greek steamer Illisos, now docked at the Army Base, was just about to put out of port for England this morning with a cargo of scrap iron when 23 of the crew walked out on Capt. Stephen Frangakis, demanding a war bonus he declined to grant.

The Captain offered the crew $700 for the 50-day trip, plus a graduated series of bonuses based on rank for entering the war zone, which the crew declared was not enough. Efforts are being made to raise a new crew in New York in order to embark on the voyage tonight or tomorrow morning at the latest.

Floating Lumber Reported

Large quantities of floating lumber were sighted today 128 miles east of Boston by the Eastern Steamship Lines ship Saint John en route from New York to Yarmouth, N. S. Capt. R. H. Allen, radioed the branch Hydrographic Office at the Custom House, and the information was radiocast for the benefit of shipping. The lumber constitutes a menace to navigation.

Governor Puts Skibinski On Labor Board

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall sprang a political surprise today when he nominated Senator Chester T. Skibinski (R) of Chicopee as a member of the State Labor Relations Board, a $6,000 a year position.

Senator Skibinski is completing his second two-year term in the Massachusetts Senate and is a candidate for re-election. He is unopposed in the Republican primary. It is understood that the Republican City Committee after the primary on Sept. 17 will name a man to replace Senator Skibinski in the election campaign.

The Republican Senator from Chicopee is one of the few G. O. P. members of the Upper House who has compiled a 100 per cent labor record. In the last election he was supported by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor because of his advocacy of labor measures. The Labor Relations Commission position carries a term of five years.

Senator Skibinski succeeds Patrick J. Sullivan of Boston, who was appointed to the Labor Relations Commission by Gov. James J. Curley when the Commission was first established five years ago.

At the same session of the Executive Council Governor Saltonstall reappointed the five members of the Massachusetts Art Commission and Chandler Hovey of Newton as Chairman of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission. The members of the Art Commission are Charles R. Gregory of Winchester, H. Dudley Murphy of Lexington, Cyrus E. Dallin, from Arlington, Miss Gertrude Fiske of Weston and Arthur A. Shurliff of Boston.

Other appointments made by the Governor today were Henry Lasker of Springfield, Master in Chancery; Edward H. J. Wilson of Beverley, Master in Chancery; Frederick H. Tarr Jr., of Rockport, former State Representative as Master in Chancery; Stuart G. Waite of Springfield, Master in Chancery; Percival Gregory of Springfield, member of the State Board of Registration in Optometry; Henry H. Faxon of Brookline, Trustee of the Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind, and Charles H. Morgan of Lawrence, member of the Merrick River Valley Sewerage Board.

Destroyers for Britain Steam Toward Boston

Gray hulls plowing gray seas, 12 destroyers of the United States Navy, one unit of the 50 overage vessels being turned over to Great Britain in exchange for naval and air bases in British North Atlantic and Caribbean waters, were steaming on Boston today near the end of a run from Hampton Roads, Va.

Their approach, timed by observers in the lower harbor, brought the report around noon that Destroyer 195, U. S. N., one of the four-stackers which has been berthed at Charlestown Navy Yard went into drydock at South Boston. Earlier today the Supply Ship Denebola put in at the Yard.

The 12 destroyers will supplement the eight nearing completion in refitting in Charlestown Navy Yard for tentative departure Friday for a Canadian port and transfer of command to officers and crews of the Royal Navy.

The Navy Yard stated today that no advices had been received from the Navy Department on the release of the vessels or on the report that additional units of the 50 will halt here for checking. It is possible that all 50 of the destroyers will pass through this point on their way to Canada.

In Operating Condition

Confirmation of the checking out Friday was given by James V. Forestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, in Washington. He told the Associated Press: "Eight of the destroyers are now at Boston being prepared for release and should be ready by Sept. 6. The others will be made ready when requested. The destroyers prepared for release will be in operating condition."

This announcement came immediately after President Roosevelt's disclosure of the trade in destroyers and naval bases.

Great secrecy surrounds the arrival and overhauling of the vessels here and on their way here—presumably now on neutrality patrol—but increased activity is apparent at the Yard. Motorists crossing the Charlestown bridge can spot the vessels by their four funnels.

Final Survey Given

Two destroyers are in drydock for final survey—one at the Atlantic Works drydock and the other at Simpson's, in East Boston. Early yesterday four of the destroyers moved up the harbor and took berths at the Yard.

The names of the destroyers were not disclosed at the Yard where it was stated that all particularized information on the vessels must come from Washington.

The destroyers, according to Navy officials, are in the 1,200-ton class and carry about 125 officers and men. They have a water length of slightly over 300 feet, carry four-inch guns and have 12 21-inch torpedo tubes. The value of these boats has been placed by Navy officials at $1,700,000 each or about $85,000,000 for the fleet of 50.

Bostonians Like Ship Deal Although Process Questioned

Spontaneous approval of the American sale of 50 over-age destroyers to Great Britain seemed to predominate today in Boston opinion, according to a survey of various sections of public sentiment.

No criticism whatsoever was expressed of the President's deal, although some questioned his method of carrying it out, the feeling being that either Congress should have been consulted or at least that the negotiations should have been made public as they were being carried on.

Representatives of labor, business, experts on international affairs, and maritime authorities, however, all joined in hearty indorsement of this common strengthening of Anglo-American defenses, and no one consulted seemed to have any apprehension that it would draw the United States into war.

State Labor Approves

Workers of America favor giving this effective aid to Great Britain, declared Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and one of the outstanding spokesmen for organized labor in the State.

"None of us need fool ourselves by believing that the battle front as far as we are concerned is the Atlantic coast," he said. "Fortunately President Roosevelt and other informed people realize that Great Britain is fighting a war which if unsuccessful will become ours. It is nearly time that we stopped giving lip service and advocating in a rather negative manner that we assist Great Britain in every possible way short of war They need equipment such as destroyers and especially air craft I am confident that wage earners heartily agree with the transaction made by President Roosevelt."

U. S. Getting Big Return

Miss Sarah Wambaugh of Cambridge, authority on international plebiscites, declared that she felt the United States was getting much more than the value of the destroyers. "I certainly think," she said, "that we are getting quite a magnificent return for the destroyers." It would mean tremendous strengthening of the British cause in her opinion, and she said, "that is greatly to our interest. It shows Hitler he cannot write us off as playing no part."

Describing the transaction as "one of the best pieces of Yankee horse-trading I have ever heard of," A. Douglas Cook, agent for the Moore McCormack Lines in Boston, said he thought it of special value because it gives to the United States vitally important and much-needed bases all the way from Newfoundland down to the West Indies.

"I like the result," declared Charles F. Dutch, Chairman of the Governing Board of the Maritime Association and prominent in legal circles of Boston, "but I think it is dangerous for any President to act by himself in a matter of such importance without the approval of Congress." He pointed out the tremendous expenditures necessary to develop these bases, all of which will require appropriations by Congress.

Can't See War Result

Henry L. Harriman, former president of both the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and an outstanding civic leader in Boston, expressed himself as believing that the "President had acted very wisely. Anything that preserves the British navy and the British nation is a good thing for us." He did not think it would involve the United States in war. "I don't think that Nazis pay any attention to causes of war," he said. "If they want to make war, they make it; if they don't, they don't." He called attention to the fact that this action of the President is similar to President Jefferson's action in the Louisiana Purchase, and quite similar to Theodore Roosevelt's act in obtaining the right for the Panama Canal.

Got Better of Deal

Said Thomas A. Quinn, Past Commander of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Legion, "There is no doubt in my mind but that we got the better part of the deal. The only objection I see is in the way it was handled. I think in a democratic country, we have a right to know what is going on. I think it should have been taken up with Congress, or we should have known more about it anyway.

However, Mr. Quinn said he heartily approved the result. "After all, if England isn't our first line of defense, I don't know where it is," he said, and he saw no dangers of United States involvement in the war because of it.

Woman Leader's View

Mrs. J. Anton de Haas, wife of Professor de Haas of Harvard and prominent club woman and lecturer, felt that the aid to Britain was very timely. "I would rather see us help Britain now while she can still defend herself than wait until she is defeated and then have to face a hostile world alone. However much I may disagree with some of the policies of the British Government, I still would rather live in a world where Britain is the dominant European power than one in which Hitler is all-powerful."

By a Staff Photographer

Five Little Maids to School Are We

These five little misses smilingly on their way to the Daniel Butler School in Belmont are typical of other groups seen all over Greater Boston on the reopening day of the public school season.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Boys and Girls Together," starring Ed Wynn in his new musical revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Spencer Tracy in "Edison the Man." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Those Were the Days," with William Holden. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Kay Francis and Randolph Scott. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Mischa Auer and Billy Gilbert. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Enemy Agent." Also "Boys from Syracuse," with Allan Jones, Joe Penner, Martha Raye and Rosemary Lane.

Fenway—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Also "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," with Ruth Terry and Johnny Downs. 2:40, 5:30, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Sporting Blood," with Robert Young. Also "Public Deb. No. 1," with Brenda Joyce and George Murphy.

Fine Arts—
"Cheri-Bibi," starring Pierre Fresnay. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers in "Lucky Partners." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros., Andrews Sisters, and Constance Moore. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Oscar Levant. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Money and the Woman," with Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Sea Hawk," starring Errol Flynn. Also "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," featuring Sidney Toler.

Modern—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "My Love Came Back," with Olivia de Havilland. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," with Ruth Terry and Johnny Downs. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Sporting Blood," with Robert Young Maureen O'Sullivan and Lewis Stone. Also "Public Deb. No. 1," with Brenda Joyce and George Murphy.

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RKO, Boston—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Randolph Scott. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," with William Powell and Jean Arthur. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Margie," with Mischa Auer and Nan Grey. Stage: Glen Miller and his orchestra.

State—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." 12:40 3:50, 7, 10:10, Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Pete Smith Will Test Your I. Q." "Two-Reel Western," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Also "My Love Came Back," with Olivia de Havilland. 11:20 a. m., 2:30 5:20, 8:25.

Telepix—
March of Time's Panama Canal; U. S. Navy; Ozzie Nelson; Fitzpatrick Travels; Schubert's Ave Maria; Archery; Electrical Discoveries; cartoon and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Also "The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Lillian Russell" with Alice Faye. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with L. Turner.

Trans-Lux—
Boris Karloff in "Demon Doctor." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9. Also "The Bat Whispers," with Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10.

Uptown—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Kay Francis and Randolph Scott. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35. Also "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

University—
Irene Dunne in "Love Affair." 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy in 'Edison the Man." Also "I Was an Adventuress," with Richard Greene.

Other Events

Civic Repertory Theater—
New England Town Hall's forum on "Will the National Defense Program Regiment Labor?" Reuben L. Lurie, moderator. Speakers: Maynard C. Krueger, Robert Amory, Joseph Kovner. 7:50.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Colonial Portraits by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. and at 2 o'clock guidance tour on British Paintings by Mrs. Sayward.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Albion Metz, pianist. 2:45.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Amherst Locale for Emily Dickinson

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass.—This, then, was "the world" to that vivid, sensitive woman, born "New Englandly," who has posthumously gained and held her position among the chief American poets. This plot of green land in the Connecticut Valley, with its two houses, mellow and overcanopied with elm and pine and fir, furnished Emily Dickinson with enough of life for those hundreds of poems which she wrote and put into a bureau drawer, with no thought of their ever going forth into the world outside. In a note to one of her friends she once wrote, "Area—no test of depth."

There are the two houses, a short walk from the center of Amherst, the old brick "mansion," as the Village called it, where Emily was born in 1830 and where, in 1868, she wrote to a Boston acquaintance, "I do not cross my father's ground to any house or town;" and "The Evergreens" next door, where her brother Austin and his wife, the "Sister Sue" of the "Letters," lived. Between the two residences runs the little path which the poet described as "just wide enough for two who love."

The "mansion" is occupied at present by the family of an Episcopalian clergyman, the Rev. Hervey Parke, but all the furniture and furnishings of the Dickinsons have been moved into the "other house," across the lawn, and it is to "The Evergreens," where, in the "The Beloved Household," Emily found the deep comfort of her adult years, that the visitor goes to find all memorabilia.

Here, on a summer afternoon, in the early Victorian parlor crowded with Austin and Sue's wedding furniture, the hum among the thick vines, that overhang the porch, brings instantaneously the stanza:

> The pedigree of honey
> Does not concern the bee:
> A clover, any time, to him
> Is aristocracy.

The last one to remain of "The Beloved Household" comes in from the garden, bringing the caller a flower, a double-petaled zinnia of sunset purples. She has found a pin to blend with it, a pin with a lavender knob. The visitor remembers the record of a former Amherst guest who, on entering the Dickinson home, was met by Emily and asked if she would have a glass of wine or a rose. The flower was the choice, and Emily went out to fetch it.

Vibrant Hospitality

It is Madame Martha Dickinson Bianchi, Austin's daughter and Emily's niece, who keeps intensely alive at "The Evergreens" that joy in beauty which the poet seemed to implant in her surroundings, and who offers the warm hospitality traditional in the Dickinson family, whose nine generations of cultivated living on American soil had their antecedents in English lords of the manor, descended from noblemen of Normandy who accompanied William the Conqueror.

Madame Bianchi had the privilege of close friendship with her Aunt Emily, through her childhood and the years of her teens. "When I was a young girl, dressed up to go to a party," she told the writer, "she would touch my flounces and then her own sleeve and exclaim, 'And Emily in fustian!' "

Everything her brother's little girl or his two little boys did was important to Emily. She lived vividly and intensely all the little happenings of home. The image of the recluse conjured up by the noisy world of the village, which she so successfully shut out, is thoroughly dissipated by those who knew her. It was Madame Bianchi's mother, "Sister Sue," of whom Emily wrote,

> "One sister have I in our house,
> And one a hedge away,"

and her niece first remembers "Emily," as she now refers to her as a delightful playmate on Sunday mornings when the other adults had gone to church. Emily would come to the door to meet her, wearing, always, a white dress, and together they would, in summer, watch the birds and flowers.

Symbol of Indulgence

In her book, "Emily Dickinson Face to Face," Madame Bianchi has written, "To us as well as to the little band of marauding confederates, 'Did' and 'Mac' Jenkins and the three Mather children, Aunt Emily stood for indulgence." There was no greater delight, she records, than watching Emily cook, "'Helping' her she called it. She was rather précieuse about it—using silver to stir with and glass to measure by. Her utensils were private, those exquisite moulds from which her wine-jelly slipped trembling without a blemish in the pattern of a rose or sheaf of wheat; and the round bread pans she used to ensure crust in baking her father's 'daily bread' for which he asked each morning at Family Prayers . . ."

Madame Bianchi is herself a poet and a novelist. There are numerous volumes of poetry and her translations of Russian lyrics and Cossack songs; there are romances—"Within the Hedge," "The Sin of Angels," "The Kiss of Apollo," and several others, but for fifteen years she has written of no subject other than Emily, whose poems and letters she has edited, with the assistance of Alfred Leete Hampson, and whose biography has occupied a great deal of her time.

Biography in Preparation

At present she spends every available moment on a biographical work which will probably make its appearance within a short time, and this will contain material never published before. This is the first time in many years that she has planned to spend the winter away from the Riviera. She usually comes to Amherst in the summer, and "The Evergreens" she keeps as a memorial to Emily. She shudders at the thought of ever making a museum of the house. It is a house to be lived in, while it is open. There is to be no sign to attract the merely curious or sightseeing wanderer, but the visitor who has a genuine interest in Emily Dickinson and her poetry will draw a warm spark from the deep, dark eyes; and a word of welcome from the quiet voice which does not spend itself in useless talking.

While the victorian parlor and the front part of the house date from the time of Austin's marriage, the back part of the house was built early in the eighteenth century. Edward Dickinson, Emily's father, enlarged it as a wedding present to Austin and Sue. It is the antique collector's idea of paradise, for much of the furniture has come down through the generations since before the founding of Old Hadley, the neighboring township in which the Dickinsons played a prominent part. There is the old mahogany sideboard, mentioned in Madame Bianchi's biography of Emily, "brought with my grandmother's wedding dower, up hill and down dale, by brindle ox power," and still "covered with old blue china."

The Cherry Table

Most important of all, among this rich collection of beautiful furniture, largely of the eighteenth century, the visitor may see the little cherry writing table, that stood between the two south windows of the "mansion," on which Emily did most of her writing; and the cherry chest of drawers in which her poems were discovered, after she passed on. She who wished so hard to be "nobody" had no idea how much of a "somebody" she was to become, or how prophetic her pen when she wrote:

> "You cannot fold a flood
> And put it in a drawer,—
> Because the winds would find it out,
> And tell your cedar floor."

The family cradle of whitewood, portraits by Bullard of Emily's father and mother, painted exactly a hundred years ago, the gold and white china which Emily herself always insisted upon washing, the huge square piano which her father gave her when she was fifteen, pewter dishes, sandwich glass, hand-made silver tableware and candle sticks, form a background of all that was best in the New England of an earlier day.

Family Portraits

The portrait of Edward Dickinson is said to show exactly the same coloring as Emily's—when asked for a portrait she wrote, "I had no portrait, now, but am small like the wren; and my hair is bold like the chestnut burr; and my eyes like the sherry in the glass the guest leaves."

Madame Bianchi brings a delicate gray and white cameo brooch, the only jewelry worn frequently by Emily, as she remembers her. It was fastened in the dainty ruching at the neck of her white dress. The Titian red hair, the sherry-colored eyes, the white skin, the white dress, and the "Cape Jasmine" or gardenia, highest honor to be bestowed, which she would bring to a loved guest, compose a picture worth holding in the imagination.

Connected with Amherst College since it was founded, Edward Dickinson having served as its Treasurer for 38 years, and his son Austin for 22 years, the "Squire's" family has been one of the bulwarks of the community. It was the retiring Emily, however, who carried its name to the remotest corners of the earth. Each year brings increasingly hundreds of her readers to Amherst. They come from all callings and from all groups of society. Many of them are young students. Even children have brought their tribute to "Emily's room" at "The Evergreens," in the form of hand-lettered scrapbooks of her simpler poems.

'The Evergreens'—Where the Path Led

Emily Dickinson

Located at Amherst, Mass., "The Evergreens" is the home of Mme. Martha Dickinson Bianchi, niece and biographer of Emily Dickinson. In this house across the lawn from the Dickinson "mansion" are all the Dickinson memorabilia.

Plane Channel For Boston Is Revived Again

Rejected four times by President Roosevelt, the project for a $2,300,000 seaplane channel in Boston Harbor—which would give this port a 12-foot deep channel from the airport to President Roads in the lower harbor, devoted especially to aircraft—is today on the docket for Congressional ratification.

News from Washington indicates that the Senate Commerce Committee has restored the project to the $24,703,000 omnibus rivers and harbors bill, on recommendation of Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Army Engineers.

Along with the seaplane channel project, the committee restored other improvements to the bill, including $103,000 for dredging the reserved channel, South Boston, and $141,000 for improvements in Nantasket or Hull Gut and Weymouth Fore River.

The proposed seaplane channel would be dredged "back" of Governor's Island, so that it would not interfere in any way with shipping, proponents contend. The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Port Authority, the New England Council, and other organizations, have long supported the project.

171 Air Corps Posts Open for N. E. Men

Openings in the Air Corps at Panama and Hawaii present opportunities for 171 young men of New England to join this branch of the United States service, it is announced by Lieut.-Col. John L. Rice, Army recruiting officer of the First Corps Area.

Men between 18 and 35 who are unmarried, and who meet the moral, mental, and physical standards of the Army are eligible providing they have a high school education or a journeyman's rating in a mechanical trade. One hundred and sixty three openings are at Panama, and the other eight are at Hawaii, the announcement says.

Weirs Waterfront Program Provides for Future Growth

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 4—A long-range program for the development of a new Weirs waterfront has been worked out by the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission at the request of the City of Laconia, which is seeking to reconstruct the waterfront fire damage. The Planning and Development Commission has recognized the current attractions at The Weirs and the future possibilities.

Boating has become big business on Lake Winnepesaukee so the plans call for a boating center especially designed to accommodate small inland boats. There would be a semi-circular public boat landing as well as an amphitheater for concerts and entertainments. The plans for a seaplane dock and a small boat harbor. The Boston and Maine Railroad has turned over property that it formerly used for a station and other facilities for use in developing the waterfront in exchange for facilities that will be provided for the railroad in the new municipal building whichc is already underway. The deal with the railroad gives the city control of the waterfront. The street along the waterfront will be widened and additional parking space for automobiles will be provided.

Old Bridges

New Hampshire is rather sentimental about the design and construction of its old bridges and in a number of cases in recent years when old bridges have either been destroyed by floods or served their usefullness, they have been replaced by new structures following the same design and type of construction.

An old wooden covered bridge on the road between Hancock and Greenfield was replaced by a new wooden covered bridge because residents and the State Highway Department realized that wooden covered bridges are fast becoming fewer and further between.

An old arch stone bridge at Hillsborough over the Contoocook River built in 1790 was long one of that town's reminders of early construction. It was badly damaged by the floods of 1938. So instead of displacing it by a more modern type bridge, the town has built a new double arch stone bridge on the site. Most of the original lines of the bridge of 1790 have been followed, except for the fact that two arches instead of the original one have been used; this change has been made at the recommendation of engineers who maintained that had the original bridge had two arches that it probably would have withstood the 1938 floods.

Finance Officer

A municipal finance officer for the City of Concord has been suggested in the interest of business-like administration of the city's affairs. This officer, at a salary of $2,500 a year, would purchase materials, supplies and services for the various municipal departments and in this respect would serve as a purchasing agent; he would prepare the municipal budget, and would handle municipal accounting. The school and water departments would not come under his jurisdiction as regards purchases.

The finance officer would base his purchases for the city on bids and would have the authority to transfer surplus materials purchased for one department to another having need for euch items. He would be protected against being made a political target by provisions that the term of office be indefinite with removal based only on charges filed and a public hearing after 30 days' notice.

City to Vacate Army Buildings In South Boston

City officials today notified officials at the United States Army Base in South Boston that three Army buildings which have been leased to the city for the last six years will be vacated by Thursday of this week. The buildings have been used to house inmates of the Long Island Hospital and are located on Fort Strong property adjoining the city-owned hospital.

Commissioner Hugh J. Campbell told Army officials that most of the 49 patients in the building used as a hospital would be transferred to the Long Island Hospital. Previously, he said, most of the 262 inmates of the other two buildings, used as dormitories, had been transferred.

The Federal Government will renovate the buildings preparatory to their use by the 241st Coast Artillery, antiaircraft unit, of the National Guard which will probably be called Sept. 19. Meanwhile the city is building a three story dormitory, two stories of which will be finished by Nov. 1 and will accomodate 290 patients, according to Commissioner Campbell.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc
For Thursday, Sept. 5		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Sept. 5

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs Roundtable.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill program.
10:00 p. m.—News commentary in English by Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.
10:30 p. m.—"Wake Up, America"—Democracy in Action.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Light Music Concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg, 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Beethoven's Leonora Overture; News in English; Dance Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.
London—9:00 p. m.—News and News Commentary. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Tokyo—9:40 p. m.—Japanese Music—Nagauta. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Opera: Second and Third Acts of "La Traviata," by Verdi. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Greenwich Time and programs are subject to change.

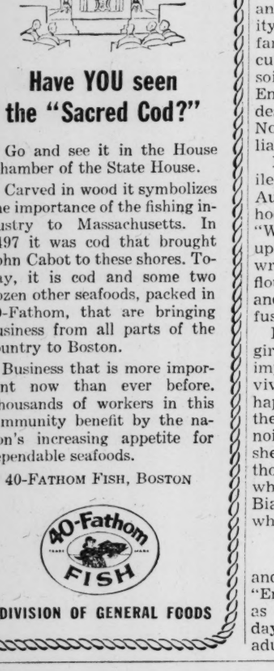
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	First game, Red Sox-	"Song Stylist"
3:15	"About Us"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Athletics	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Second game, Red Sox-	"Console Capers"
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Athletics	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial.	Second game, Red Sox-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Recruiting program	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Athletics	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Second game, Red Sox-	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Music: vocal duo	"Girl Alone": sketch	Athletics	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Red Sox- Athletics	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; piano soloist	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Political talks; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	Paul Laval's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Let's Dance"
7:45	comedy drama	Paul A. Dever, talk	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	**Gale Page, J Ameche in "Promoting Priscilla"**	**New England Town Meeting of the Air: "Will Industrial Mobilization Regiment Labor?"**	"Fireside Time"
8:15	"Dr. Christian":	Kelley and speaker	Party: Louise Massey		Tudor Williams' Quartet
8:30	drama: news	"Manhattan at Midnight": drama	and the Westerners		Variety program
8:45					Variety program
9:00	Star Theater:	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Abbott and Costello:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	vocalists; orch.	John C. Carr, talk	comedy; music	Timothy Murphy, politi-	
9:30	Columbia Concert	"Tropical Moods"	"Mr. District Attorney":	cal talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Orchestra	John Barry, news	dramatic sketch	Political talk	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Political talk	Kay Kyser's College of	News Service	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	Political talk	Musical Knowledge		"Dance Parade"
10:30	**News of the War**	**Pan American Concert with Marine Band**	Kay Kyser's College of	All Stars-Giants game	Al Golden's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; weather		Musical Knowledge	All Stars-Giants game	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	"Sophisticates"
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	John Steele, comment	"The Argentines"
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	News; "Musical Clock"	"Portia Blake": drama	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	Shopping with Cosette	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00	"A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"The Breakfast Club";	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	Don McNeill, m. c.;	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	Radio Review
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch.	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Frank Luther, songs
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Family Circle"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Musicale
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	The Continentals
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills; house-	"The Johnson Family"	Alba, Tosi, and Dario
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Miani, song recital
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"It Looks From Here"	Hymns of All Churches	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"25 Years Ago Today"	Novachord solos
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Boston Red Sox-Phila-**	Western Serenade
3:15	"Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	**delphia Athletics base-**	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**ball game; Jim Britt,**	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	**announcer**	"Console Capers"
4:00	Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	**Boston Red Sox-Phila-**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	**delphia Athletics base-**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Music; Speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	**ball game; Jim Britt,**	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	**announcer**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Interview	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"; records	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Froed Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Mrs. John P. Connolly
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Music; Sports; Talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Speaker; Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European News	Edward Carroll, talk	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Serenade"; records	Frederick R. Sullivan
7:45	views	vocalists	prano; violin; organ	"Serenade"; records	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	"Canadian Holiday";	"Good News"; variety	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers	dramatized travelogue	program	John E. Kerrigan	Western Troubadours
8:30	"Strange As It	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight";	Eton Boys Quartet
8:45	Seems"; news	Heidt's Orchestra	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	"Midweek Function";	**Music Hall: Bob Burns;**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	recording	**Ida Lupino; Charlie**	Arthur Mann, comment	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	"Concert in Miniature";	**Ruggles; Marjorie Main;**	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	"Concert in Miniature"	**the Kidoodlers; orch.**	Sports Writers' Quiz	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Francis E. Kelley, politi-	Rudy Vallee Variety pro-	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	cal talk	gram	"Pennant Contenders"	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:30	News of the War	**Toronto Promenade Sym-**	**Sen. Taft: "Is It Neces-**	News Service	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; Weather	**phony Concert**	**sary to Draft Men?"**	Morton Gould's Orch.	California Ramblers
11:00	News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	"Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	News Service



Have YOU seen the "Sacred Cod?"

Go and see it in the House Chamber of the State House.

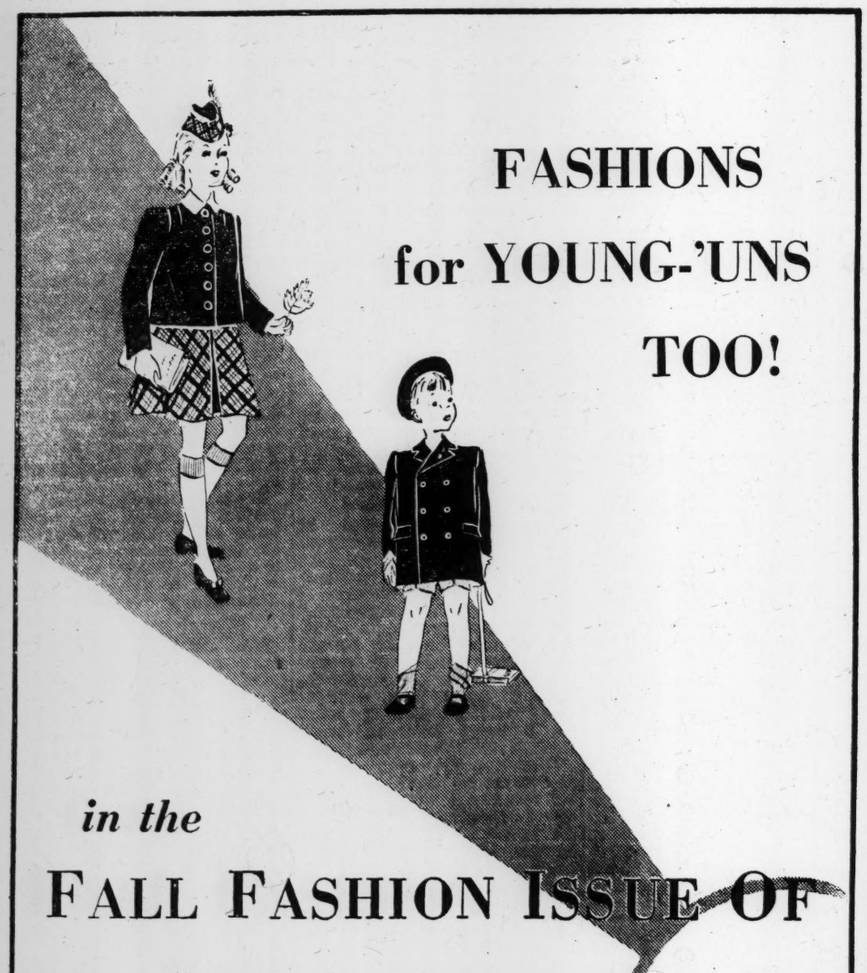
Carved in wood it symbolizes the importance of the fishing industry to Massachusetts. In 1497 it was cod that brought John Cabot to these shores. Today, it is cod and some two dozen other seafoods, packed in 40-Fathom, that are bringing business from all parts of the country to Boston.

Business that is more important now than ever before. Thousands of workers in this community benefit by the nation's increasing appetite for dependable seafoods.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS



FASHIONS for YOUNG-'UNS TOO!

in the

FALL FASHION ISSUE OF

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OCT. 5

Not to be outdone by big sisters and brothers off to college, the small fry want the latest fall fashions, too. And very delightful they are, as you will see in the articles and photographs on children's autumn and winter clothes, included in the Monitor's Fall Fashion Issue. Watch for this forthcoming feature. It will present style news for all the family—yes, including the men, too. The advertisements of many local merchants will tell where the smartest Fall clothes may be bought.

Atlantic Pipe & Supply Co., Inc.
PIPE—VALVES—FITTINGS
PIPE CUT TO SKETCH
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MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS STABILITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL SAVINGS CENTRAL FUND

BOSTON PENNY SAVINGS BANK

1365-1375 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Back from the seashore . . . to town. Back to reality, in other words. To a house that will need fall cleaning after all the summer neglect. Back to a systematized household, after ignoring time and clocks for three months. Oh, back to a lot of things; like sorting over the children's clothes, only to find that they need almost everything new.

Then, if you're the wise little woman that we think you are, you'll give a thought to yourself, too. Your sudden change of clothes from the ever so casual things you could hop into at the ery of a clambake, to those that demand more time and attention, surely reminds you that your toiletry accessories must also be changed. That is, you certainly aren't going to doll yourself up a la fall all over, and neglect to provide yourself with the most becoming shade of powder, are you? All of which may make you interested in the fact that Filene's has a Germaine Monteil representative here this week to advise you. Germaine Monteil is a famous American designer, you know; and you should see her lovely clothes. Her powders and other items are new with Filene's Toiletries Shop on the street floor.

A Sharkskin Dickey For Only $1

If you're one of those persons who find the business of sewing on a fresh collar every day or so, a bit annoying, then we know you'll like the idea of a sharkskin dickey for $1. A dickey, it seems, is practically a false front or something, that has a nice little turndown collar, so you can wear it under a sweater, a dress, or, for that matter, as a blouse with your pet tweed suit. Naturally you can't take off the suit-jacket while you're fooling the public with this dickey thing; for it simply has a vestee front and no sleeves. However, it certainly looks like a whole blouse from the front . . . but think of all the laundering and sewing you've saved yourself! For only a dollar, and you'll find it at Jordan Marsh's in gleaming white. They're just the thing for the young collegiates.

Here Are Sheets When Needed in a Hurry

Suppose you decided that all this trucking household necessities back and forth from town house to summer cottage was just too—too much. Then you left behind a lot of sheets that you'll find yourself needing in a hurry one of these wash days when it rains and things have to be postponed for days. So maybe R. H. White's "special" on Pacific Mills sheets will get you excited enough to call Hubbard 7430 for an order. Because up to the 81x99 size, they're selling them for only 87c. They're their "Truth Sheets" . . . perhaps you know the brand already. We noticed pillow cases in the special, too. For somewhere around 29c. Incidentally, those 90x108 sheets are $1.07, in case you have a great big bed to cover.

P. S. If you want little Ella to step into fall looking like something out of a fashion book, C. Crawford Hollidge will do her up in the best looking, fitted coat, for $18.95. Light in weight, but the kind of material that can take it.

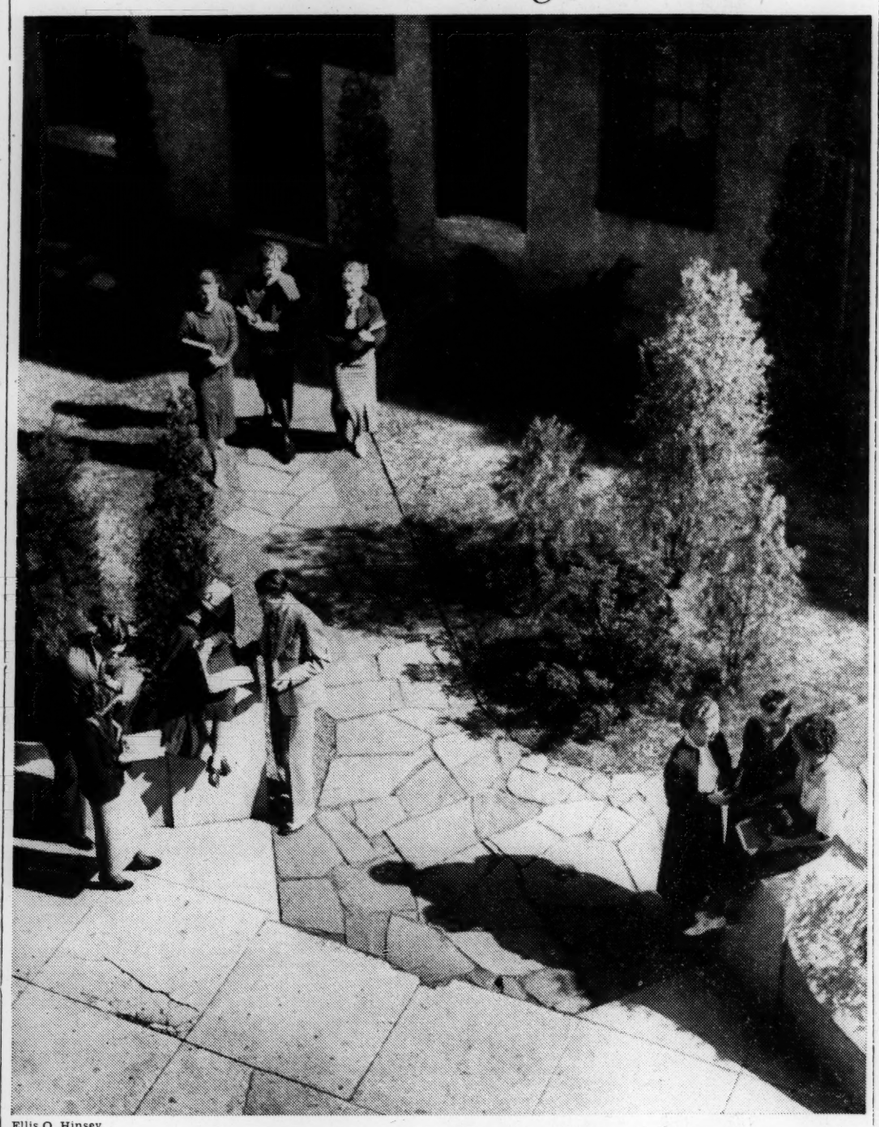
If you have a yearning to swish around in a hat that'll put your head up in the clouds, then you should get yourself one of Fredley's offerings. Especially their velvet off-the-face turban that swoops way up. Of course if you haven't the desire (or the courage; after all that's pretty important), you can settle for something less exotic. At 350 Boylston Street, near Shreve's and Schrafft's.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Yard at Charlestown Laying Tenders' Keels

Work of laying keels for two "small seaplane tenders" is progressing today at the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown, but no ceremony is attached to the work. The two vessels, of about 2,000 tons each, are to be built on the regular shipways of the yard, instead of in drydocks, where most destroyers are built. The tenders are said to be of a new type.

Hive of Education Begins to Hum



Ellis O. Hinsey

Typical Scene on a Co-Educational College Campus

The shrub that burns an Autumn flame
Across the College yard is bright;
The walls resound a shouted name,
The windows glow with learning's light.

And one by one and two by two
The figures pass throughout the day,
Walking down wisdom's avenue
Toward futures many years away.

Bay State Congressional Race Slow

This is the eighth of 10 articles on candidates for party nominations in the Massachusetts primaries, Sept. 17. The next will describe contests for Executive Councilor, State Senator and State Representative.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Seven of Massachusetts' fifteen Representatives in Congress are unopposed for renomination at the Sept. 17 primaries, while, with a few major exceptions, all incumbents are expected to gain November re-election with little difficulty.

Representative Joseph W. Martin (R), Minority Floor Leader in the United States House, is the most important of those who do not face a primary battle. Furthermore, he is looked upon as a certain winner over Harold E. Cole of Taunton, who is unopposed for the Democratic nomination in the 14th Congressional District. Mr. Cole is a former Republican State Representative.

Freed of the necessity of waging a vigorous campaign, Representative Martin, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will lead the G. O. P. drive to elect Wendell L. Willkie President.

Other incumbents unopposed for renomination are Representative Allen T. Treadway (R), First District; Representative Joseph E. Casey (D), Third District; Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R), Fourth District; Representative George J. Bates (R), Sixth District; Representative George Holden Tinkham (R), Tenth District; and Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), Thirteenth District. All are expected to be re-elected.

The most spectacular Republican contest is that being waged in the Ninth District, where the veteran legislator, Representative Robert Luce (R) is being opposed by State Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, George F. Foster of Newton, Edward M. Rowe of Cambridge, attorney, and Richard M. Russell, former Democratic Representative in Congress and former Mayor of Cambridge. Mr. Russell is also seeking the Democratic nomination.

Rowe Strong Outsider

Political observers believe the contest has narrowed down to Mr. Luce and Mr. Bowker, with Mr. Rowe a strong "dark horse."

In the same district, the Democratic primary contest is among the best in the State. Thomas H. Eliot, 1938 Democratic nominee and grandson of the late Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University, who lost to Mr. Luce two years ago by about 1,800 votes, is seeking the nomination once more. His opponents are Cornelius P. Cronin of Cambridge, former Assistant Secretary to the State Racing Commission, Joseph M. Maher of Waltham, and Mr. Russell.

A victory by Mr. Eliot, who resigned as New England Wages and Hours Administrator to seek the nomination, is anticipated in the Democratic field.

The other major Republican contest is that being waged in the eighth district for the chance to oppose Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) in the election. Among the G. O. P. aspirants are John J. Irwin, former Mayor of Medford, and James A. Roche, former Mayor of Everett, both of whom are strong candidates. The other contestants are Lester W. Bowen of Somerville, Dennis F. Sweeney of Malden and Edward A. White of Somerville.

The Democrats also are staging a hot struggle in the 10th district for the dubious honor of opposing Representative Tinkham, the perennial member of Congress, who biennially goes to Africa during the campaign and is biennially re-elected by substantial margins.

The Democratic contestants are Martin J. Kelly of Boston, the 1938 nominee; Martin E. Kelly of Boston, State Representative Alfred J. Moore (D) of Boston and State Representative David M. Owens (D) of Boston. If the second Mr. Kelly were not in the contest, political observers would be inclined to predict Martin J. Kelly's renomination, but now many look to a victory by Representative Owens.

Probably the most spectacular primary fray is that in the 11th district where 13 Democrats are seeking their party's nomination, including Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D), the incumbent. The field presents several strong candidates such as State Representative George Leary (D) of Boston, State Senator Joseph A. Longone, Jr. (D) of Boston, James S. Coffey, member of the Boston City Council, and John F. Cotter, runner-up to Mr. Flaherty two years ago and former secretary to Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Superior Court when the latter was a Representative in Congress from the 11th district.

Choice Ballot Position

As the incumbent Mr. Flaherty's name will appear first on the ballot. That choice position plus the fact that the field is so large that the opposition will be split is regarded as favorable for Mr. Flaherty's renomination, but political observers look for anything to happen in such an affray. The Democratic nomination is tantamount to election in this strong Democratic district.

Representative John W. McCormack, the 12th district incumbent and Nunmber 1 Roosevelt leader in Massachusetts, is expected to be renominated, but James A. Burke of Boston, who resigned as Boston City Registrar to seek the nomination, is staging a strong campaign. Other contestants are Owen Gallagher of Boston, 1938 Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, and John J. Concannon of Boston, former State Representative. The Democratic nominee is always elected in this district.

Representative Casey, in the third district, is the only incumbent seeking both major party nominations. Unopposed in his own Democratic primary he entered the Republican primary where he has three G. O. P. opponents, the strongest of whom is believed to be Edward T. Simoneau, former Mayor of Marlboro and former Assistant Attorney General. The other G. O. P. contestants are Carroll H. Balcom of Clinton, and Frank H. Carter of Wayland.

Several of the incumbents will and others may face their election opponents of 1938 or early years in the Nov. 5 election.

May Face Mrs. Reavey

Representative Charles R. Clason (R), although opposed in the G. O. P. primary in the second district, is expected to be renominated and may face Mrs. Agnes C. Reavey of Springfield, who was the 1936 Democratic nominee.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), expected to be renominated in the fifth district, will compete once more on Nov. 5 against Francis J. Roane of Lowell, the 1938 Democratic nominee, who was defeated by nearly 70,000 two years ago.

Representative Bates will have as his Democratic opponent James D. Burns whom he defeated two years ago by 64,000 votes in the sixth district.

Representative Tinkham may find Martin J. Kelly, the 1938 Democratic 10th district nominee, emerging again this year with the nomination, while Representative Wigglesworth, in the 13th district, is prepared to campaign once more against Andrew T. Clancy of Brockton, his 1938 Democratic foe, who is engaged in a primary fight against Francis G. O'Neill of Milton.

The other members of the United States House of Representatives who are expected to be renominated are Representative Lawrence J. Connery (D), seventh district; Representative Arthur D. Healey (D), eighth district, and Representative Charles L. Gifford, (R), 15th district.

Each one is opposed for renomination, Representative Connery by Charles M. Boyle, former County Commissioner; Representative Healey by John L. Carroll of Somerville, and Representative Gifford by Harry L. Avery of Bourne and William McAuliffe of New Bedford.

Parkman Arraigns Foes of Training

Opponents of military training in the United States were branded today as the "Chamberlains of America" by Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator, who charged they are gambling "recklessly with the destinies of the free men and women of this country."

N. E. Prepares for College Year

More than $170,000,000 worth of educational equipment is being groomed this week to swing into the business of teaching as soon as registration of students is completed at the various colleges and universities in the Boston Area.

Coming from every state in the United States and almost every country in the world students refreshed by the long summer vacation are beginning to converge on the Hub city, an educational center with a history that goes back to the founding of the United States and which is linked with some of the most brilliant names in its cultural and artistic life.

In addition to the investment in buildings and equipment the colleges in New England spend more than $45,000,000 annually for their operation while the students, themselves, spend approximately $50,000,000 more. So it can be seen that the opening of school has a significance in the tenor of the economic as well as the cultural life of the region.

The first college to begin registration this year will be Simmons, which will start signing new students Sept. 11, with classes beginning on Sept. 16. Wellesley College will follow on Sept. 17 with classes beginning on the 23rd. The third women's college to open registration will be Radcliffe which will begin to enroll new students Sept. 23.

Over at Harvard University they will begin to register new students on Sept. 23 and indications are that the total new Freshmen class will be about the usual 1,000.

At the other end of Cambridge the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will not begin to enroll its students until Sept. 30 with classes beginning on Oct. 1.

Out in Somerville, Tufts College will start the year earlier than the Cambridge institutions with registration beginning Sept. 15 and classes starting on the 24th.

Boston University, the institution which is closely linked with the city's life since many of its buildings have for years been in the city proper, will open registration on Sept. 16 with most classes beginning on the 19th. It is the only large institution announcing any major changes for this year. Its Sargent School of Physical Education will be reorganized under the direction of Dr. Nelson S. Walke, who was formerly head of Physical Education at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Seasoned observers predict that the registration period this Fall will rank with World War years in interest and excitement. In the event that the draft is in effect by the time registration gets under way some changes may be necessary in procedure, but at the present most colleges are going forward with the usual preparations.

Boston Newsboys Eagerly Awaiting Word on Awards

Thirty-eight newsboys have been on tenterhooks since 10 o'clock this morning, when they began to appear before the judges making the annual scholarship awards of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. Twenty-five scholarships will be given. There were originally 82 applications, but the number of contestants was sifted to 38. The judges are a group of distinguished educators, bankers and businessmen of Boston.

Case histories show the usual variety in circumstance. Each is the nucleus of a colorful biography. Bill, for example, is the son of a hard working tailor whose earnings are small, and whose trade is "seasonal." There are three children. Bill is a graduate of English high school and has been a newsboy for five years. On Saturdays he has worked in a local shoe store, until the store recently burned down. His marks appear to be all A's, and he has been accepted for study at Harvard. He has saved $70. He needs a minimum of $200 assistance, and "is sure that he will be able to find jobs at Harvard so that he can earn more money."

Nathan, just out of high school, is the son of a widow receiving welfare assistance. For nine of his 17 years he has sold papers on Boston streets. He has excelled in physics and mathematics and is particularly interested in natural science. He, too, wishes to go to Harvard and needs $200 toward his initial expense. Roger, whose mother is also a widow, is a ward of the Children's Aid Association, and by selling papers earns enough to pay his board and other expenses. He has attended Saturday classes at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and is eager to enter the New England School of Art. He has saved $100 and needs an additional sum of $150.

Between the lines of the case histories one reads of the sacrifice of parents and brothers and sisters, as well as that of the applicants themselves. The money awarded is considered as a loan, to be repaid later by the boys. They have parents of all nationalities, and they come from all parts of Greater Boston and the suburbs. Subsequent scholarships are usually won by such students during their college years. Since Harry E. Burroughs began making awards at the Foundation more than a dozen years ago, 202 boys have benefitted by them. They have gone into all professions and trades. About 70 per cent of the graduates have been elected to the honorary scholastic societies of their colleges and represent, among them, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Delta Kappa, as well as the Sheldon Traveling Fellowship, the Thompson Fellowship, and other scholastic awards.

Fire Commissioner Franklin Field Speaker

Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly will be guest speaker tomorrow night at Franklin Field at the large-scale open air program to be presented for the general public by the Work Projects Administration's Community Recreation Project of Boston.

Additional features include a showing of the evolution of styles in women's clothes with live models for mannikins, costumed Barber Shop quartets, hits from community minstrel shows of the past year, a Barn Dance specialty and a local boy who made good on the radio as an harmonica soloist. Orchestral music will be furnished by the Commonwealth Band of the Massachusetts WPA Music Project.

Thayer McNeil

INVITES THRIFTY NEW ENGLANDERS TO OPEN A

BUDGET ACCOUNT

Here's a modern charge payment plan that makes it easy for you to enjoy the extra measure of quality, style and value you find in every pair of Thayer McNeil shoes. Open a Budget Account at any time . . . select your complete Fall shoe wardrobe . . . then pay for it in three equal monthly installments. No minimum purchase, and it's good in any department. Women's shoe prices this season start at $6.95, men's at $7.50.

NO DOWN PAYMENTS or CARRYING CHARGES

BACK TO SCHOOL SALE Use your Budget Account during this outstanding annual event. Our famous "footwear for growing feet" specially priced $3.15 to $3.95 this week only. Children's size 8½ to 3, boys' 2 to 6, girls' 3½ to 9. Give your children the best-economically!

Thayer McNeil

47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, and Wellesley Square

This dish spells S-W-E-L-L for September!

CHOC-GLO

Try this tempting new flavor . . . the mellowed sweetness of rich chocolate chips strewn lavishly through creamy, golden Sealtest-supervised Ice Cream! You'll want more . . . and *more* of this delicious September dish! Buy it this month at your neighborhood dealer's.

FRO-JOY ICE CREAM

Sealtest-supervised

Hear the Sealtest Show with Rudy Vallee every Thursday over N.B.C. Red Network, 10 to 10:30 P. M., E. D. T.

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Red Sox Open Struggle to Retain First Division Place—Terriers Begin Practice

Fenway Park Fans Keep One Eye on Scoreboard

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Connie Mack was at Fenway Park this afternoon trying his best to annoy Joe Cronin in a baseball way, and Joe is struggling to retain a first-division berth in the American League. But a majority of local fans watched proceedings with one eye on the scoreboard.

Out at Briggs Stadium, in the Automobile City, the third-place Tigers opened a decisive set of three games with the leading Cleveland Indians, and the pennant hung on the balance.

Both Need Wins

If the Tigers expect to remain a factor in the flag race during the short schedule ahead, they must beat the Tribe and reduce that margin of leadership. And by the same rule, the Indians are desperately in need of victories if they are to stay in front of the steamrolling Yankees, who now have an undisputed hold on the runner-up spot.

Prior to today's contests, the Indians had 27 more to play, the Yankees had 28 and the Tigers only 25. Should the Indians play .500 ball from here in, they would close with 89 victories and 65 defeats, for a .578 percentage. To beat this, New York must capture at least 19 of their 28, which would compile a final figure of .584.

Feller Key Man

Judging by events of the recent past, the Yanks should do better than this pace through the remaining days of September. And, also judging by what has taken place during the August stretch, the Indians may slump even lower than a .500 gait. Bob Feller is their ace and the one man who can lift the club over this pressure period.

Following this series with the Tigers, the Indians play three in a row with the Chicago White Sox. Although the Chisox have been pushovers for Oscar Vitt this season, Jimmy Dykes may reverse the situation any moment. Meanwhile, the Yanks play four games with the lowly Washington Senators and a pair here at Fenway Park.

The Red Sox had 25 games left prior to this afternoon's doubleheader and seven of them were with the Philadelphia Athletics. As Connie Mack is chained to the cellar and will be experimenting with a number of rookies from now on, Cronin may pick up valuable ground in this series. Early today he was two games up on the fifth-place White Sox.

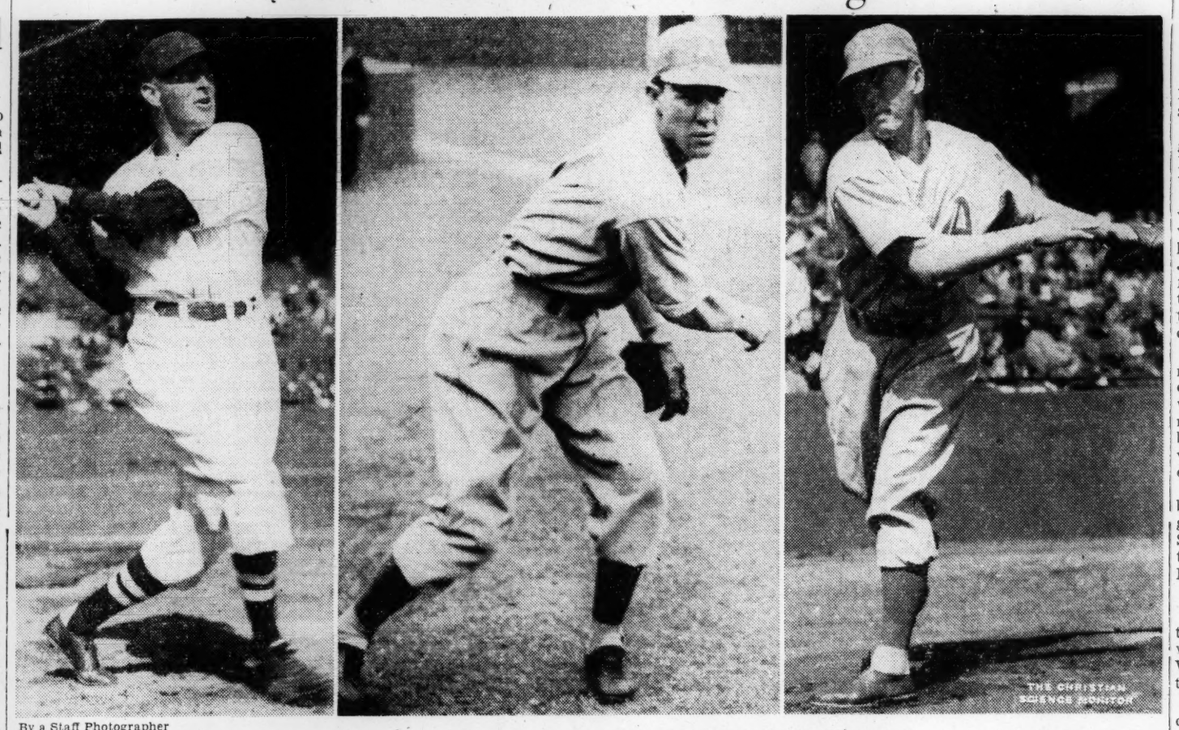
Needs Pitching

In Sam Chapman, Wally Moses, Bob Johnson, Frank Hayes and Dick Siebert, the Mackmen have several players walking up to the plate who can break a game wide open with long hits. Johnson, in particular, has been hitting well lately. However, Connie needs bigger and better pitching before he can climb back among the contenders.

The Philadelphia series closes at Fenway tomorrow afternoon with a single and it will be Ladies' Day. Friday is a blank date on the Hub calendar, but the Yankees come in on Saturday and Sunday for single games. Tickets are going fast for those week-end meetings. They mark New York's final appearance here this season.

Briefs . . . The White Sox have taken eight straight from the Tigers and 13 out of 20 for the year . . . The St. Louis Browns have broken even, 10-10, with the Indians, not including one tie . . . The touring Bees play a twin bill at the Polo Grounds tomorrow and rest on Friday . . . Over the week end they play a pair of bargain bills with the Phillies, at Shibe Park . . . Up to the hour this was written, Bama Rowell had hit safely in 11 straight games, and 17 of the last 18 . . . Ted Williams gained 10 batting points during August and now is hot in the individual American League race.

Connie Mack Team in Town Again



By a Staff Photographer

Roger Cramer (left), Red Sox outfielder, who had 177 base hits exclusive of this afternoon's double-header with the Philadelphia Athletics and seemed certain to go over the 200 level for the season. He reached that high twice while playing for Connie Mack. Lee Ross (center) and George Caster (right) are two veteran pitchers with the Athletics.

Hanley Greets Candidates For B. U.'s 1940 Grid Team

A husky squad of 39 candidates reported to Head Coach L. B. "Pat" Hanley at Nickerson Field, Riverside, this morning, as Boston University's 1940 football season officially got under way.

Wearning a broad grin and expressing the sentiment that this year gives every indication of being as good if not better than last, Coach Hanley gathered the large group on the practice field and sent them through preliminary workouts.

Heading the Terrier hopefuls was Capt. Jim McDonald of Revere, who reported slightly heavier than he was last fall. Hanley considers Jim, who called the signals on defense last year and who may call them on offense this season, one of the cleverest ends he has ever coached.

"With our large group of lettermen," Hanley declared as he changed from street clothes into working attire, previous to beginning practice, "we have a right to be optimistic. Our chief problem will be in the line, and at tackle especially."

The Hanleymen lost three members of the first-string team by graduation last June—Capt. Paul Sullivan and Joe Giannotti at tackle, and the hard-hitting Ray Needham at center.

Michaels at Center

"Sid Michaels will move up to the regular center spot," Hanley went on, "and I hope that Ray Valas and Ed Rooney will fit into the tackle slots."

The Terriers' backfield situation causes the former Northwestern coach to grin from ear to ear. There are no less than 11 returning lettermen, only two of whom were absent this morning. Those who reported fit for duty included Aidan Burnell, Jim Cassidy, Al Clark, Johnny Connearney, George Pantano, Ralph Salvati, Gus Sullivan, Walter Williams, and Johnny Wedemeyer. Frank Provinzano and Charlie Thomas were the absentees, and they are expected out shortly.

Two Transfers

In addition Pat is counting on help from two transfer students, Francis "Chick" Morris of Newton and Villanova, and Bill McNamara of Brighton and Alabama. Both of these boys are preceded by good advance notices regarding their prowess in the backfield.

In the main, however, Hanley will have to work with material left from last year, as the 1939 freshman eleven had one of the poorest seasons in B. U. history, failing to win a game and scoring only once—late in the last game. Pat feels, though, that several of the sophomores may prove of help, including Al Amirault and Ed Raia at end, Dave Gold at center, Ray Whelan at guard, and John Boyjian and Norman Bradley in the backfield.

Heavier Team

"The team will be heavier and speedier than last fall's eleven," Pat declared. "It looks now as though we will be able to match our opponents in weight."

Despite his enthusiasm over this season's prospects, Hanley declared himself doubtful about the very first game with Norwich. "Just in the past two years they have become tough," he said. "Why I remember several seasons ago when Dartmouth was punting on first down from behind its own 20-yard line, just to keep the score down against the Cadets. And now look at them. Their star back, Walter Domina, led the East in scoring for half the season last fall."

First Team

This afternoon Hanley picked a temporary Team A to run through signal formations for demonstration purposes. On this eleven were Capt. McDonald and Joe Lanata at end, Valas and Rooney at tackle, Ken Skoropowski and Charlie Cremins at guard, Sid Michaels at center, and Connearley, Salvati, Cassidy, and Sullivan in the backfield.

Reporting even in better condition than the candidates themselves were Hanley's two assistants, Walt Holmer and Al Kawal. Walt as usual will give his time to the backs, while husky Al will devote his attention to the linemen.

Those who reported today included:

Ends: Al Amirault, Weymouth; Capt. Jim McDonald, Revere; Cliff Fitzpatrick, Brookline; Joe Lanata, Roxbury; Bob Brown, Brighton; Ed Raia, Arlington, and Dan Gacetta, Rumford, Maine.

Tackles: Anthony Fontana, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ra Valas, Medford; George Morris, Hyde Park; George Radulski, Reading; Ed Rooney, Springfield, and Bernard Freedman, Dorchester.

Guards: Ken Skoropowski, Chelsea; Carl Erickson, Milton; John Boyjian, Newburyport; Charlie Cremens, Cambridge; Runy Johnson, Chicago; Ed Baum, Malden; Ray Whelen, Watertown; and Dan Lieberman, Dorchester.

Centers: Dave Gold, Bridgeport, Conn.; Sid Michaels, Roxbury; Roy Hjelm, Needham, and Joseph Pearlmutter, North Quincy.

Backs: John Connearney, Waltham; James Gibaldo, Lowell; Alvin Clark, Brighton; Norman Bradley, Rockport; Jim Sullivan, Jamaica Plain; John Wedemeyer, Chicago; Ralph Salvati, Somerville; Bill McNamara, Brighton; Francis "Chick" Morris, Newton; Aidan Burnell, Highland Falls, N. Y.; Walter Williams, Brookline; George Pantano, Chelsea; Jim Cassidy, Attleboro; and Henry Walsh, Worcester.

Defense Jobs Lure Caddies

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—National defense is luring Philadelphia caddies away from their jobs of trundling 25 pounds of gold clubs over hill and dale.

James McLaughlin, caddymaster at the Whitemarsh Country Club, said recently about half of his boys have entered defense industries or have signed with the nation's armed forces.

Only this morning five caddies left for jobs in a mill which turns out underwear for the army—a job not as romantic as keeping a sharp eye for a slice, while stifling chuckles, but the pay is better. Top caddies, usually earn about $16 to $18 a week at Whitemarsh for six months in the year.

McLaughlin's situation is typical. One third of the caddies at the Philadelphia Country Club's Spring Mill course are away on defense jobs.

One of the Whitemarsh bag carriers, Lewis Rodrigo, disappeared recently. His sister received a postal from Quebec later saying he had enlisted in the Canadian Army.

The caddie shortage is so alarming, the caddymaster said, that retired caddies may be called back.

Should the golfer be forced to carry his own pack, however, it was observed there was one heartening factor. Since the United States Golf Association ruled that tournament players could use only 14 clubs, every duffer limits himself to that luggage.

DETROIT (AP)—Furman Kugler, 19-year-old Somerville, N. J., rider, won senior title in National amateur bicycle championships; his sister, Mildred, scored clean sweep in girls' events over the week end.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW—FENWAY PARK—3 P. M.
LADIES' DAY
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section September 7, 1940
THE TRADITION OF FLEXIBILITY
By Earle P. Carman
Facts and figures have been assembled to prove the unpredictable nature of American progress socially and economically.
CAMPAIGN DEBATE: Is the Roosevelt-Hull Foreign Policy Sound?
Research study by Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor.
Yeas and nays to the Administration's stand on strengthening and preserving democracy at home and abroad.
CHARLIE McNARY: THE FARMER OF FIR CONE By Donald H. Black
Portrait of the Senatorial career of a Vice-Presidential candidate.
TROTSKY: THE LAST REVOLUTIONARY
By William Henry Chamberlin
Profile of the last authentic Russian leader of change.
TWO MILLIONS WORTH OF LAUGHTER
By Frank Daugherty
Charlie Chaplin's new film "The Dictators," about to be released, pokes his inimitable brand of fun at militarism and totalitarianism.
WHERE THE DEER AND THE ANTELOPE PLAY By Harold J. Burback
Millions of acres of grazing lands in the great West provide range for domestic livestock as well as conservation security for an enormous wildlife population.
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Wildcat Coach Has Optimistic View of Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 4—Pessimism has been written out of George Sauer's vocabulary.

The young University of New Hampshire coach, who has returned to this college hamlet to greet his 40 or more varsity candiadtes in pre-season training camp, emphatically told newsmen that "pessimism hurts the game and so we will throw it out."

Sauer pointed out that too many coaches are hurting their boys by giving out only the bad sides of play, fearful of having a good word sound like high and uncalled-for optimism.

"Let's give the boys a break," he said.

Putting into practice his remarks, Sauer started the fall's first press conference by telling writers that he has a returning squad marked by many boys who have seen action at New Hampshire. Better than half the squad played on the varsity a year ago.

"And we've got a fine group of sophomores," Sauer pointed out, "really the best bunch of first-year-varsity men we have had since coming here."

The coach and his assistant, Chick Justice, are starting their fourth season at the New Hampshire reins.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

American League

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Tomorrow

American League

St. Louis at Chicago (night).
Cleveland at Detroit.
New York at Washington (2).
Philadelphia at Boston.

National League

Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Boston at New York (2).
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
(No others scheduled.)

Three Straight

TORONTO, Sept. 4 (CP)—Simpson's made it three straight for Toronto girl softball teams last night against the Alameda girls' team from California, world's champions. The Americans, who lost to Tip Top Tailors and Sunday Morning Class, were defeated by Simpson's 5-4 in the final game of the International exhibition series at the Canadian National Exhibition.

The defeats were the only three suffered by the United States team in 105 games.

Game Called—No Balls

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP)—The last Cotton States League game of the season here had to be called at the end of the eighth inning with Pine Bluff leading Hot Springs 20 to 10 when the teams ran out of baseballs.

The teams banged three dozen balls out of the park via the foul route plus three home runs. There were a total of 39 hits recorded, 16 of them doubles and one triple, in as wild and wooly a game as fans here have ever seen.

Packers Release Four

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 4 (AP)—Announcement was made today that the Green Bay Packers, National Professional Football League champions, had released four players, reducing the squad to 45 men. Releases were given to J. R. Manly, Oklahoma, and Ed Merlin, Vanderbilt, guards; Warren Kilbourne, Minnesota, tackle; and Bob Temple, Arizona, halfback.

Football Previews

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 4 (AP)—Seventy-five ambitious young men will report to Head Coach Elmer Layden next week, but only one of them was a Notre Dame regular in 1939.

At first glance, this sounds like a doleful report on the always title-minded Irish of 1940, but it is far from that. True, Notre Dame said goodbye to 17 lettermen including 10 starters in June, but the potential stars on Layden's squad are almost a dime a dozen.

Tom Gallagher, sturdy left tackle, is the only surviving regular from the Irish eleven which won seven of nine games and scored 100 points to 73 for the opposition. But the Irish last season, more conservative than usual, had many a closs call, winning only one game by more than a touchdown and four others by three points or less.

Full of Hope

But Layden, who gets along quite well without a crying towel, is full of hope and enthusiasm for his 1940 squad.

"They are a great bunch of boys," he says. "You should have seen them work in the spring. We've got about as much speed and talent as we usually have, although we need more reserve power especially at left halfback and center."

Bob Hargrave, firebrand field general, has the quarterback spot nailed down. He figures to give the team a more daring type of play than the departed Steve Sitko. Bob Saggu, injured most of last year, will be at left half, little and nimble Steve Bagarus at right half and Capt. Milt Piepul, leading ground gainer last fall, at fullback. Aid for this unit will come from Quarterback Walt O'Meara. Halfbacks Bill McGannon, Don Hogan, Steve Juzwik, Bernie Crimmins, Joe Prokop, and Fullbacks Al Lee, Joe Postupack and Bob Leonard.

Best at Tackles

Despite the scarcity of regulars Notre Dame has six lettermen back in the line. Layden is best fixed at the tackles. Letterman Jim Brutz will help Gallagher at left and Paul Lillis and Henry Brosey on the right side. Pete Kelly returns at left guard and 160-pound John Gubanich at right guard and John O'Brien at right end rounds out the available letter winners in the line.

George Rassas, handicapped by injuries in the past, is ticketed to succeed All-America Bill Kerr at left end with Phil Sheridan a likely-looking aide at this spot. Ed Sullivan and Howard Korth rate as the top guard reserves and John Kovatch is O'Brien's aide at end.

The one-two-three centers are gone, leaving Bob Osterman, converted end to handle the spot. The reserve spot is wide open.

The schedule:

Oct. 5—College of the Pacific; 12—Georgia Tech; 19—Carnegie Tech; 26—Illinois at Champaign; Nov. 2—Army at New York; 9—Navy at Baltimore; 16—Iowa; 23—Northwestern at Evanston; Dec. 7—Southern California at Los Angeles.

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 4 (AP)—For a coach who avowedly judges his teams on how well they play rather than on games won and lost, William Wallace Wade may come mighty close to winning the mythical national football championship with his Duke eleven this season.

Reporting for their first drills yesterday, the Big Blue Dukes looked like a squad that could duplicate the perfect record of 1938 that landed them in the Rose Bowl for a losing assignment against Southern California.

Despite the loss of eight veterans of that game, the Blue Devils appear to have everything, including a fast, versatile backfield averaging about 200 pounds.

Early Test

The Dukes will know early whether it's going to be a banner year or a bust. They meet Tennessee in their Rose Bowl "consolation" match Oct. 5, the second game of the season.

Once by that test, Wade could aim for a perfect season—something he has missed by one game no less than three times since he came to Durham nine years ago. Last year Duke's only defeat was at the hands of Pittsburgh, 14-13.

"We should make a good showing," is the only prediction from the taciturn veteran whose policy of "It isn't whether you won or lost, etc.," has produced in recent years a consistent member of the Nation's top 10.

Host of Backs

To replace George McAfee, graduated to the Chicago Cardinals, Roger Robinson, and Willard Eaves, in the backfield, Wade has a host of fine backs. Wesley McAfee, George's younger brother, is a triple-threat man who last year completed 23 passes in 46 tries with no interceptions. Frank Killian is another triple threater. Jap Davis is a swift 215 pounder at fullback. Tommy Prothro is a 210-pound giant quarterback, Steve Lach another 200-pounder who can do everything well. Carle Deane, Frank Swiger, and Winston Siegfried all saw action in the big games last season.

Gone from the line are Ends Bolo Perdue and Bill Bailey, Guards Allen Johnson and Frank Ribar, and Center Gordon Burns

Four Tackles

Dinkey Darnell, a senior, and Al Piasecky, sophomore star last year, will man the flanks. Four fine tackles are available: Capt. Alex Winterson, Tony Ruffa, Mike Karmazin, and Bob McDonough, all veterans. John Nania, a veteran, and Charlie Jett, up from the reserves, are the guards. Bob Barnett, a letterman, will be a capable center.

Sophomores Jim Devonshire and Frank Ezerski, backs, and speedster Bill Wartman, who was out of school last fall, all are sensational runners, but likely will be seasoned through the coming months for later use.

The schedule:

Sept. 28—Virginia Military at Durham; Oct. 5—Tennessee at Knoxville; Oct. 19—Colgate at Hamilton; Oct. 26—Wake Forest at Wake Forest; Nov. 2—Georgia Tech at Durham; Nov. 9—Davidson at Durham; Nov. 16—North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Nov. 23—North Carolina State at Durham; Nov. 30—Pittsburgh at Durham.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Terry	4	1	0	1.000
Heving	33	9	4	.692
Wilson	35	10	5	.667
Johnson	12	4	2	.667
Grove	18	6	4	.600
Dickman	31	8	6	.571
Hash	32	7	6	.538
Galehouse	23	6	6	.500
Bagby	31	9	14	.391
Ostermueller	24	3	7	.300
Fleming	4	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Tobin	10	4	2	.667
Salvo	17	9	6	.600
Erickson	29	10	9	.526
Strincevich	26	4	6	.455
Sullivan	29	9	12	.429
Posedel	31	10	17	.370
Piechota	18	2	4	.333
Javery	24	1	3	.250
Coffman	27	1	4	.200

Scranton Miners Win

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 4 (AP)—The Scranton Miners won their second straight Eastern League baseball pennant here last night when they toppled Wilkes-Barre 3-2 in the first game of a double-header on the last night of the season.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Australia regained Davis Cup after 20 years, defeating United States 3-2 in challenge round when Adrian Quist and John Bromwich beat Bobby Riggs and Frank Parker in final singles.

Three Years Ago

Tony Lazzeri, veteran Yankee second baseman, declared he was through as a player and would seek managerial job in 1938.

Five Years Ago

Giants lost to Reds, 4-1, on Alex Kampouris' triple with bases full and dropped three games behind league-leading Cardinals.

All-Stars Get Good Passers For Redskins

A couple of air-minded halfbacks have been added to the Eastern College All-Star roster for duty against the Washington Redskins at Fenway Park next Tuesday evening, Sept. 10.

They are Lloyd Ickes of Penn State and Walter Strosser of St. Vincent, who specialize in filling the air with footballs. Ickes is a right hander, while Strosser tosses from the left side. Both men weigh in at 185 pounds, and will see action tonight in the Polo Grounds when the New York All-Star team meets the New York Giants.

Overhead Attack

It now becomes apparent that Swede Nelson plans on overcoming the Washington contingent via the overhead route. Aside from Strosser and Ickes, Nelson has Ronnie Cahill of Holy Cross signed to a contract.

The All-Stars will be admirably equipped to take to the air. Not only will they have three accurate passers, but they will possess also four ends who are good receivers. Both Dick Harrison of B. C. and Frank Stulgaitis of Columbia stand 6 feet 1 inch, while Swede Gustafson of Pennsylvania towers 6 feet 3 inches. Tommy Nash of Brown, the other wingman, is only 5 feet 9 inches, but he has large hands and seldom drops anything he can reach.

Seven Backs

Seven backs have now been added to the All-Stars roster. They are Vito Ananis of B. C., Pete Cignetti of B. C., Ronnie Cahill of Holy Cross, Bill Hutchinson of Dartmouth, Bill Tranavitch of Rutgers, Lloyd Ickes of Penn State, and Walter Strosser of St. Vincent.

With the exception of Pete Cignetti, every one of these ball carriers will see action in New York, and each one of them has enjoyed a three-week training period at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

Girls' Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4 (AP)—Robin (Twink) Briscoe, Santa Monica, Calif., came from behind yesterday to furnish the first upset in the National girls' junior tennis championship with a 3—6, 6—4, 7—5 victory over sixth seeded Nelly Sheer of Miami Beach.

The University of California at Los Angeles freshman, calmly taking advantage of the over-anxiousness of the South's second-ranking junior star, worked on Miss Sheer's backhand at the baseline after trailing 1-4 in the second set.

All other favorites came through the quarter-finals without difficulty except Pat Canning, seeded No. 1, who was excused for the day because of a match in the national women's singles tournament at Forest Hills. She meets Judy Atterbury of Great Neck, L. I., today.

Fourth-seeded Pearl Harland, Santa Monica, put an end to the hopes of Dorothy Wightman, Chestnut Hill, Mass., daughter of the Wightman Cup donor, 6—3, 6—3; while Cissy Madden, Boston, No. 8, downed Pat Hover, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—4.

Doris Hart, 15-year-old Florida state champion, wasted little time with Nancy Ritchie, Philadelphia, winning 6—1, 6—4.

Others advancing to the round of eight were Muriel Magnusen, Minneapolis, over Helen Harrison Stevenson, Md., 6—4, 6—1 and Gertrude A. Moran, Los Angeles, over Marion Woolhiser, Winnetka, Ill., 6—2, 6—0.

Play also reached the second round in the doubles.

Maine Title

LEWISTON, Maine, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Rumford Redskins defeated the Lewiston Rangers 1 to 0 here yesterday to win the 1940 state Amateur baseball championship. The victors will represent Maine in the Eastern U. S. Amateur tournament which starts Saturday in Holyoke, Mass.

All-Star Grid Game Tonight

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Eastern All-Star football team plays the New York pro Giants at the Polo Grounds tonight.

Of course, it's just a pre-season exhibition and it doesn't mean anything—except to a few thousand poor kids who will get to spend a couple of weeks in the country next summer on the money it will bring in for the New York Herald Tribune fresh air fund; to a bunch of ambitious young men who hope to make good at pro football this fall and who get this chance to show their ability in public, perhaps to some fading Giant veterans who want to hold their jobs, and to about 45,000 fans who will yell themselves dizzy watching a fine football game.

Great Spectacle

All these things contribute to making it one of the season's greatest spectacles even though the football may not be of the finest mid-season quality.

This is the fifth All-Star game here and the stars, selected from the previous season's graduating crop of players in eastern colleges never have beaten the Giants. This year they appear to have a better chance than ever before, for the All-Stars aren't stars in the usual sense of the word.

In picking the squad a lot of boys with big reputations were passed up in favor of small-college players who had shown the kind of ability needed to play against the veteran pros. Only about half of them won any sort of national reputations in college, but 23 members of the squad and 10 of the probable starters are due to report to National League clubs right after the game.

More Open Style

Then, too, the Giants aren't exactly the same club that plugged away to win four previous games by fairly close scores. As a result of the beating they took from Green Bay in the play-off last fall, they've decided to go in for the more open style of game and they're trying out a lot of new players.

The pros will start the same veteran line that was a big-league standout last fall, except that Jerry Dennerlein will replace the ailing John Mellus at right tackle. The backfield combination is a new one composed of experienced players—Nello Falaschi, Ward Cuff, Hank Soar and Len (Feets) Barnum. Tuss McLaughry, veteran Brown University coach who is handling the All-Stars, had a hard job picking his best combination of backs but finally settled on his son, John, Vito Ananis of Boston College, Merlyn Condit of Carnegie Tech and Eddie Boell, the New York University passing ace.

Probable lineups:

GIANTS		ALL-STARS
Poole	le	Nowaskey (George Washington)
Cope	lt	Kolman (Temple)
Del Isola	lg	McGee (Temple)
Heim	c	Titus (Holy Cross)
Tuttle	rg	Gussie (West Virginia)
Dennerlein	rt	Krystufek (Pittsburgh)
Howell	re	Riddick (Fordham)
Falaschi	qb	McLaughry (Brown)
Soar	lh	Condit (Carnegie)
Cuff	rh	Ananis (Boston College)
Barnum	fb	Boell (N. Y. U.)

Officials—Referee, William Friesell, Princeton; Umpire, Bill Halloran, Providence; Linesman, Larry Conover, Penn State; Field Judge, E. E. Miller, Penn State. Game time—7:45 p. m. (E. S. T.).

Amherst Practice

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 4 (AP)—A green squad of 34 candidates opened Amherst's 1940 practice season yesterday by going through two limbering-up drills under Coach Lloyd Jordan. Missing were eight of last year's regulars, who graduated last June, along with 14 other members of the Lord Jeffs' 1939 forces.

Jordan, who plans two workouts a day until college opens, expects to have several more candidates join him before the week ends. The Amherst coach faces a difficult task assembling a line for the opening game against Hobart here on Sept. 28. Only two of last year's regular forwards are available.

The backfield prospects appeared encouraging, however, for there were plenty of blockers and ball-carriers available to replace such departed stalwarts as Joe Firman, Ernie Lawton, Stu Roberts and Bob Potter.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 11, Newark 7.
Baltimore 2, Syracuse 0.
Rochester 3-15, Toronto 1-2
Only games.

American Association

Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 13, St. Paul 0.
Indianapolis 10, Louisville 5.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 7, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles 3, Hollywood 1.
San Diego 12, Portland 10.
Only games.

Texas League

San Antonio 2, Shreveport 0.
Oklahoma City 2, Fort Worth 1.
Houston 4, Beaumont 2.
Dallas at Tulsa, rain.

Southern Association

Knoxville 9, Memphis 6.
Nashville 4, Little Rock 2.
New Orleans 4, Chattanooga 0.
Only games.

Eastern League

Scranton 3-5, Wilkes-Barre 2-4.
Williamsport 9, Elmira 5.
Binghamton 4, Albany 2.
Hartford 3, Springfield 2.
(End regular season, playoffs start Thursday.)

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	24	55	18	.371
Williams	119	461	156	.343
Finney	115	488	160	.328
Cramer	128	564	177	.314
Foxx	139	527	134	.307
Di Maggio	83	307	94	.306
Gelbert	32	104	30	.298
Doerr	126	499	146	.293
Cronin	127	465	131	.282
Tabor	110	424	119	.280
Peacock	54	169	30	.275
Spence	40	60	16	.267
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	59	183	38	.208
Glenn	21	47	6	.128

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	106	385	127	.330
Cooney	90	303	94	.310
Ross	126	485	146	.301
Moore	89	299	84	.281
Miller	125	471	132	.280
West	113	424	117	.275
Sisti	104	401	96	.239
Hassett	112	431	100	.232
Glossop	72	197	43	.223
Masi	59	128	25	.195
Berres	85	211	40	.190
Andrews	18	32	6	.188
Wietelmann	26	16	2	.125

White Sox Pound Tigers—Overtime Singles Matches Keep Tennis Crowd on Edge

Detroit Slips Further Behind in Pennant Race

By the Associated Press

The Detroit Tigers backed into the last ditch today in their battle for another American League pennant.

They came to grips with the front-running Cleveland Indians in the first of nine games the two clubs have left with each other and the prospect for Detroit was disheartening.

The Tigers lost their fourth straight game yesterday as well as the services of their star center fielder, Barney McCosky, in a 10-2 debacle against the Chicago White Sox. McCosky may be out a week. They already had lost second place to the New York Yankees and their wasn't much more for them to give up, except hope.

Pressure Is On

With Bob Feller in the box for the Indians today, there was at least a good chance that this also would go glimmering.

The Tigers already have shown a lot more than some of the experts, so called, expected. But the pressure is really on in the junior circuit for the next 10 days.

While the Tigers and Indians are standing each other off, or trying to, the onrushing Yankees expect to fatten themselves at the expense of their favorite stooges, the Washington Senators. Then next week the world champions will open their last western tour at Cleveland and swing right on into Detroit. Out of these games the 1940 champion will come.

Reds Win Again

The National League standard-bearer no longer is in doubt. Cincinnati's hitless wonders have been renominated practically without opposition. The Reds squeezed past the St. Louis Cardinals 4-3 yesterday to take an eight-game lead over the Brooklyn Dodgers.

It was the 32nd time this year the Reds had won by one run. They were outhit again, 12-8, but as usual made the most of what they got. Jimmy Ripple hit a two-run homer, and in the eighth inning Jimmy Wilson, who had to forsake coaching for semi-active service after the loss of Willard Hershberger, knocked home the winning run with a double.

Seven in First

Detroit never had a chance against the White Sox, giving up seven runs in the first inning. Fred Hutchinson loaded the bases right at the start with three walks and all of the runners scored on two singles and an error. That sort of thing kept going on until 13 of the White Sox had paraded to bat.

Jack Knott pitched shutout ball until the ninth, but with the game safely stowed away he relaxed and let in two Detroit runs. Even so, he gave up only six hits over the route for his tenth victory.

This was Chicago's 13th triumph in 20 games over the Tigers, the last eight coming in a row. In contrast Chicago has been able to win only four out of 19 from the Indians.

No other games were scheduled yesterday.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cincinnati	81	46	.638	...
Brooklyn	72	53	.576	8
St. Louis	64	59	.520	15
Pittsburgh	61	59	.520	15
New York	62	62	.500	17½
Chicago	63	67	.485	19½
Boston	53	73	.421	27½
Philadelphia	41	81	.336	37½

Results Sept. 3

Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 3.
Only game scheduled.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	75	52	.591	...
New York	71	55	.563	3½
Detroit	72	57	.558	4
Boston	69	60	.535	7
Chicago	66	61	.520	9
Washington	54	73	.425	21
St. Louis	54	76	.415	22½
Philadelphia	47	74	.388	25

Results Sept. 3

Chicago 10, Detroit 2.
Only games scheduled.

Skimming California Waters

Wide World

LONG BEACH, Calif.—One of the 200 yachts of the International Skimmer Class, which dotted the inland racing course at Long Beach's Alimitos Bay when skippers from all parts of the Pacific Coast competed at rope and tiller during the Labor Day week end regatta. Aboard this skimmer are Viola Munsey (left) and Joan Dickinson of Long Beach, Calif., as they competed in a tune-up race.

Siftings

Twenty of the 44 players invited to start practice for the University of Pennsylvania varsity football team are sophomores . . . They will do their preliminary training at Hershey. . . . Clemson College is starting this year's football campaign under a new head coach for the first time in nine years. Frank Howard is in charge vice Jess Neely, who is handling Rice Institute. Howard was Clemson line coach for the past nine years.

* * *

Albert Drulis, Temple halfback this fall, is the third boy of that family to play for that college. His brother Joe was a guard in 1935, 1936, and 1937, and Charley is to play guard for the Owls for the third season. . . . Andy Tomasic, Temple's triple-threat star, played every minute of every game played by the Whitehall High School eleven of Hokendauqua, over a three-year period. This must be a record.

* * *

Crosley Field, home of the Cincinnati Reds, seats 29,133 spectators. . . . Each Cincinnati player has three home and two road uniforms. . . . Mike Enich, Iowa captain and tackle, played the entire 60 minutes of six games and 56 minutes of another last fall. . . . Capt. Merle Cunningham, a junior, is the only letterman eligible for the Iowa State College cross-country team this fall.

* * *

Alabama Polytechnic Institute has played 359 football games since starting the sport in 1892. They have won 202, tied 28, and lost 129. They have scored 5,663 points against 2,882 against them. . . .

* * *

L. S. Griffith, Illinois '09, is to head a group of Illini alumni, who plan to ride horseback from Amboy to Urbana and return to see the Illinois-Southern California football game. The total distance is 150 miles each way. . . . The home plate used in baseball in 1845 was made of iron and was circular in shape. . . . It cost only $929.17 to run the first National Collegiate Athletic Association championship track and field meet in 1921.

The Holy Cross varsity of 1940 lost every regular lineman except Tackle John Keller through graduation last June. . . . Byron Nelson has now joined the ranks of those professionals who have won both the National open and P. G. A. golf championships. Last year he won the open.

Everett Beats Van Horn; Surface Stops Guernsey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Sept. 4—The customers got their money's worth here yesterday. An amazing number of closely-fought overtime matches found the crowd rushing from one point to another as one seeded player, Welby van Horn, was knocked out of the national tennis singles championship, and other minor losses were recorded.

Harris Everett, Jacksonville, Fla., and the University of North Carolina, wrote the final chapter of Van Horn's sad year in a gruelling five-set overtime, 3—6, 5—7, 6—3, 6—0, 15—13.

Hal Surface continued his brilliant shooting to overcome Orlando, Florida's "little man," Frank Guernsey, in four sets, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 11—9.

Riggs in Straight Sets

Other fine matches among the men included Jack Kramer's straight-set victory over Eddie Alloo, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3; Bobby Riggs' three-set triumph, 6—2, 6—2, 8—6, over Ernie Sutter, and Eddie Amark's showing over Johnny Doeg, in winning, 4—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Everett's smashing of Van Horn blasted the "experts" apart. A year ago the young Californian rose to such heights here in the nationals with successive victories over Elwood Cooke, Wayne Sabin and John Bromwich to reach the final round that almost everyone predicted him to be the next champion, possibly this year Van Horn dropped to the bottom of the heap, and will undoubtedly go unranked next year, after being fourth this year.

Seeded tenth in this tournament, Welby didn't even get by one round, as Everett pounded away at him, and capitalized on Van Horn's erring streaks.

Season Peak

Surface was forced to command at net and then put away amazing volleys or drop volleys to beat Guernsey, reputed as one of the smartest players in the game. The Kansas City player must be carefully reckoned with in this tournament, for his aggressiveness and sharp net play has reached season peak.

The fourth set was drawn out as Guernsey refused to give in. Service break in the 19th game gave Surface his first advantage, and he carried service to win, with Guernsey receiving the plaudits of the crowd for his play and sportsmanship.

Riggs proved he is determined to win this tournament in brushing off Sutter, with that individual hitting his shots well. It was a straight-set affair with Riggs' lobs and passing shots excelling.

Kramer had just too much power for his smaller rival, Alloo. The recently crowned doubles champion with partner Ted Schroeder practically pulverized his service at times, and continually crashed the net for placements on vicious volleys.

This Kramer seems destined to hit single highs as well as reaching the doubles top. He is a bit unsteady yet, as witnessed in his four-set triumph over Gil Hunt Monday. But yesterday, he produced too much all-round power and, believe it or not, "touch," coupled with steadiness.

To beat young Alloo at this juncture in straight sets, following the Hunt victory, puts this youngster in a position for serious ranking consideration.

Prusoff was forced to the limit by the veteran Hall, who produced an amazing array of shots to keep the hard-hitting No. 10 ranking player continually on his toes. It was the second five-set encounter for Hall, who ousted Froehling Monday.

South Americans

Charles Mattman downed the Canadian, D. O. McDiarmid, 7—5, 6—2, 9—7. Martyn Buxby, Miami, downed the junior champion of South America, Juan Aguirre, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2, while Frank Parker turned back the senior champion of that section, Francisco Segura, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

Don McNeill kept pace with the favorites with a 6—4, 6—4, 9—7 triumph over Joe Fishbach. Billy Talbert won in straight sets by 6—4, 6—4, 6—1 over Chauncey Steele, Jr. Ted Schroeder scored easily over Robert Wall, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Joe Hunt shook off August Ganzenmuller to the tune of 6—4, 6—1, 6—2, while Russell Bobbitt won over Norman Bickell, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Elwood Cooke defeated W. C. Choy, Chinese player from London, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Women's Play

The women advanced into the third round with seeded and favorite players again advancing easily. Queen Alice Marble, after being extended Monday by Barbara Strobhar, lost but one game to Josephine Sanfillippo, 6—0, 6—1. Helen Jacobs, second seeded, followed Miss Marble with a 6—1, 6—0 victory over Cecile M. Bowes.

The National girls' tournament postponed a week during Philadelphia's rainy siege has cut into this tournament somewhat, with the result that some of the high-powered young girl sluggers being forced to default here. This was the case of Doris Hart, Miami, who defaulted to Virginia Wolfenden. Miss Wolfenden now has not played a match as she enters the third round.

Pauline Betz advanced with the loss of three games beating Mrs. William B. Hester, 6—2, 6—1. Helen Pedersen fought off the junior challenge of Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, 9—7, 8—6.

Atherton Reveals Reasons For Barring Coast Athletes

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Ten high school football stars have been barred from athletics at three coast conference colleges by Commissioner Edwin Atherton, who ruled the schools or their alumni had violated the circuit's strict new anti-proselyting code.

Atherton, former justice department agent who was contracted to enforce the code, said the youths themselves were not to blame and that his rulings could be appealed to the conference, which may, "if it disagrees," reverse his action.

The schools he acted against were the University of Southern California, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of California.

Athletes Affected

Athletes affected were John Petrovich, Alhambra High School; Tharen Hodges, a teammate; Theodore Olea and Loren La Prade of Phoenix, Ariz.; Herbert E. Olds, Redondo Beach; Henry Binkley, Alhambra; Willard Sheller, Compton; George C. Phillips, Inglewood, Gustave Kroesen Jr., and Jack Armitage, both of Los Angeles.

Announcement that the youths could not compete was made last week, but Atherton, who has been in the East, did not disclose until yesterday his reasons for the ruling.

Petrovich and Hodges were declared ineligible to compete for U. S. C. or U. C. L. A.; Olea and La Prade were barred from competition at U. S. C., and Olds, Binkley, Sheller, Phillips, Kroesen and Armitage were ruled off teams of the University of California.

May Compete Elsewhere

Those named may enroll at any institution they wish, Atherton pointed out, and may compete in Athletics at any other school in the conference, other members of which are Stanford University, University of Oregon, Oregon State College, University of Washington, Washington State Colege, University of Idaho and University of Montana.

Petrovich, Atherton ruled, was promised costs for post graduate study at California Institute of Technology if he enrolled at U. S. C., and the same promise was made by U. C. L. A., representatives if he enrolled there.

Hodges was barred from athletics at U. S. C., Atherton said, because he received "maximum" compensation from the University for campus work and "supplemental compensation for the same work from an alumni fund." The Commissioner said U. C. L. A., coaching representatives interviewed Hodges and he was entertained "in violation of the conference rules."

Same as Hodges

Olea and La Prade were declared inelegible at U. S. C., for the same reason as Hodges.

Olds, Binkley, Sheller, Phillips, Kroesen and Armitage were ruled ineligible at University of California, Atherton holding that all except Armitage had been entertained at California fraternities last Easter vacation "in violation of the conference rule forbidding the entertainment of high school athletes."

Armitage, Atherton said, received a loan without "bona fide" aspects from Los Angeles alumni to pay his expenses while making up credits at a university extension school so he could enroll in the university.

Accepts Part

Dr. Stanley Freeborn of the University of California, only school official to comment immediately, tactily accepted that part of the ruling applying to Armitage but criticized the rest.

"Mr. Atherton's ruling in the Armitage case is accepted without comment," said Dr. Freeborn, who is the university's representative in the conference.

But he expressed regret that the others had been ruled ineligible, declaring they paid their own way to Berkeley to see the campus after previously applying for admission.

In those cases, he said, Atherton's ruling "seems to us a technical one." He said no alumnus "or any other agencies" had "transgressed the letter or spirit of the code." He indicated an appeal would be taken.

Officials of U. S. C., could not be reached for comment. U. C. L. A. spokesmen said a statement probably would be issued sometime today.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Stengel's Team of Tomorrow

The hottest team in the National League is not Cincinnati, which will win the pennant, or Brooklyn, which refuses to stop trying. The laurel wreath goes to the redoubtable Casey Stengel and his unpredictable Boston Bees. Critics are calling them such flattering titles as "the team of tomorrow," and "the club with a future." If they had been in the first division when the flag race turned into August Lane, part of the approaching World Series would be contested at the Hub's Allston Hive.

However, the Bees stumbled so badly during the first part of the season, they are far out of the running and probably will not finish higher than their present seventh-place berth. But Stengel insists that this awakening is no mistake and promises that his boys will pick up in the spring of 1941 where they leave off in the fall of '40.

Rookies Develop

There are several reasons for this spurt—improved pitching, more robust hitting and a sounder defense. But the chief story in the club's late-season rush is based on the development of such newcomers as Manuel Salvo, Nick Strincevich, Chet Ross, Bama Rowell, Sibby Sisti and Al Glossop. Behind the plate, the veteran Ray Berres has done a magnificent job since the departure of Al Lopez.

Stengel has a stronger roster now than he had at the beginning of the race. Glossop has added speed to his infield, Salvo has arrived from Jersey City, Jim Tobin is off the injured list and a winning pitcher once more and, of course, Berres is aound. But the secret of this brilliant Bee advance belongs in the "arrival" of the freshmen—Rowell, Sisti, Strincevich and Ross.

Rowell Settled

In the early weeks of the campaign, Rowell was in and out of the line-up—sometimes at second base, other times in the outfield and occasionally as a pinch hitter. But suddenly he started to hit all types of rival pitching and became a smoother workman at second. As this is written he is leading the league at bat. Sisti, still under the voting age, is coming along rapidly and should be a 154-game player in 1941. Strincevich did everything wrong on the mound a while back, but today is not very popular with Bee opponents. Ross has hit well since the opener.

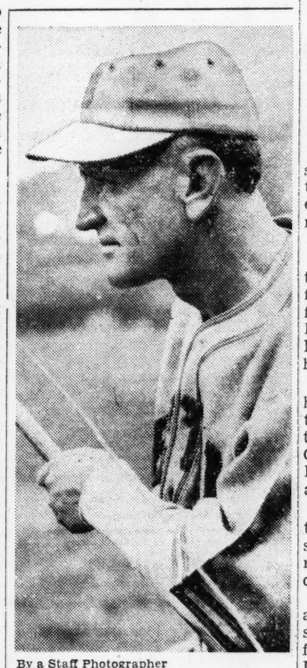
Through the month of August, Stengel met every club in the circuit and compiled a fancy record of 21 won and 13 lost—a percentage of .618. As July closed, the Baby Bees were last, 31 games out of first place and 13 away from sixth. But today, including the contests of the long holiday week end, they are notched in seventh, within eight engagements of the sixth-place Chicago Cubs. During the spurt they have also picked up three games on the front-running Reds, an unimportant fact.

Nine-Inning Pitchers

In August, Stengel saw exactly 25 pitchers go the route in 34 games, which must be a season's record for the entire majors. Salvo emerged from the month with four full-distance wins and one loss; Dick Errickson did likewise; Bill Posedel and Jim Tobin took three out of five, and Strincevich managed three out of four. Posedel also won a fourth, although he needed aid from the bull pen in that one. Southpaw Joe Sullivan turned in one nine-inning triumph and bagged three others in relief roles.

One of the stars of the Beehive is Johnny Cooney, who has been around the National League so long few can remember when he broke in. Although originally signed to a 1940 contract as coach and utility player, John has appeared in 90 games and hit over .300. His center fielding has amazed critics and fans. Ross is above .300 at the plate. Gene Moore is hitting well for Stengel and may be up to the charmed level before the end of the race.

Eddie Miller is a better hitter this year than he was last. He has been in the .280's most of the time. At shortstop, his defensive work continues to be brilliant. Eddie's attitude has improved tremendously since the spring, when he was a holdout, and he has helped make a better infielder out of Rowell. Max West is planted on first base and probably will stay there, which means the departure of Buddy Hassett. Bud's stick work has been very disappointing and it is not that way because Stengel failed to give him a chance.



By a Staff Photographer

Casey Stengel

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Jack Knott, White Sox—Shut out Tigers for eight innings and won easily with six-hit hurling.

Jim Ripple and Jim Wilson, Reds—Former hit two-run homer and latter knocked winning run home with double against Cards.

Grid Experts See Beavers And Huskies Main Threats

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Encompassed with charts, maps, and surveys, surrounded by publicity, statistics, and grid dope, the boys who write for pay rather than for fun. . . the so called "grid experts". . . . have almost without exception nominated Oregon State's brawny Beavers and Washington's veteran Huskies as the main threats to continued Southern California superiority in coastal gridiron wars.

Both the Beavers and the Huskies look good . . . awfully good. Lon Stiner's Orangemen, kingpins in the northwest for three years, have a powerful outfit returning, while almost everyone agreed that at the close of last season, Jimmy Phelan's Huskies were one of the best ball clubs on the whole Pacific slope.

Veteran Corps

Corvallis folk are concerned about the Beaver front wall, but Lon Stiner has a veteran corps that should hit the scales at better than 200 pounds average. The Orangemen will boast one of the heaviest teams in the nation.

The Beaver ends look good with Johnny Leovich and Lew Hammers, both juniors, on hand. Tackles include dependables Vic Sears and Stan Czech, but a possible weakness looms at left guard and center. However, Stiner expects Bill Halverson to fill the guard spot to perfection and Bud English, alternate guard last year, to handle the sluicing duties. One of of the coast's best lineman, Leonard Younce is stationed at right guard.

And the Beaver backfield is a honey. The attack will be built around speedy Bob Olson at left half and jarring Jim Kisselburgh at full. Kisselburgh is a great ball player.

Peters, Quarterback

Lon Stiner's choice as one of the best gridsters he has ever seen, George Peters, holds forth at quarterback, and letterman Don Durdan at right half.

The Orangemen may look a little weak in spots but Beaver supporters know Lon Stiner's coaching well enough to feel sure the Corvallis wrecking crew will be right among the conference leaders this fall.

Washington's main strength is built around two men, Rudy Mucha, a mastodonic center, and Dean McAdams, one of the greatest of a long line of exceptional Husky halfbacks. Both are probably the best at their positions in the nation, but there are no capable reserves.

Ends look fine with seniors Jay MacDowell and Bill Marx holding forth, but reserves may be a little weak. Tackle posts are fortified by Byng Nixon and bulky Glen Conley, while guard spots are held down by bull-like Ray Frankowski and Dick Greenwood. Mucha is without a peer at center.

Means Calls Signals

Don Means, light but a smart strategist, holds the quarterback spot, with line smasher Jack Stackpool at full. The Huskies main running threat and a fine pass snatcher, Ernie Steele is at the important left halfback post.

Lon Stiner
Oregon State Football Coach

Comparing the Beaver and Husky outfits isn't easy. Both lines and backfields appear about even. But if the Huskies' Mucha and McAdams can keep in condition, the Purple and Gold should bowl over the Beavers on Oct. 19 and challenge USC in November for the Rose Bowl bid. But they don't always look the same in the fall as they do in the summer and the good burghers of Corvallis may yet journey to Pasadena New Year's to watch their Beavers play.

Washington athletic coffers should fill this year for the two prime conference favorites along with the Huskies, OSC and USC, both play in Seattle town this fall. . . .

G-man Atherton's bombshell in Southern California has set the northern division schools to thinking. And while it's still a rumor and should be taken as such, it is said one of the northern schools is soon to have several all-state prep basketball players barred from its portals under the Atherton dictum. . . .

San Diego celebrated Aldon Wilkie's sale to the Pittsburgh Pirates last week by pounding the slim Seattle southpaw off the hill. . . .

Oregon supporters are claiming, and with plenty of grounds, that big Jim Stuart, 200-pound plus tackle, will be the best lineman on the coast this fall.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4 (AP)—Final Eastern League baseball standings:

	W	L	Pct.
Scranton	79	60	.568
Binghamton	77	62	.554
Hartford	72	66	.522
Albany	70	70	.500
Springfield	68	69	.496
Elmira	67	72	.482
Williamsport	60	74	.448
Wilkes-Barre	56	76	.424

Net Chatter From Forest Hills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Sept. 4—Jack Kramer is as good example as we can exhibit for clear-headed determination to make good in tennis and worldly activities.

Five years of handling a racket, a ranky kid just turned 19, he collaborates in holding the national doubles championship for 1940, and now is providing his singles ability in the tournament of them all, the national singles here.

Yesterday he scored his second straight victory in the nationals, this time over Eddie Alloo, to eclipse his previous record in this national championship.

Third Visit

This is genial Jack's third visit to the Forest Hills tourney. The first year he was beaten in the first round by Bob Kamrath, hard-hitting Texan, and last year he lost a five-set thriller to Joe Hunt, his Davis Cup doubles partner.

Five years ago last Christmas, his father gave him a racket, and the rangy lad made his start. From the beginning, Perry Jones, the Californian tennis mogul, took a liking to this serious youngster, and backed him all the way.

He played a few tournaments that first year, and his second season in tennis found Kramer winning the national boys' singles and doubles championship.

His rise was too quick and sure, and Jack "learned" his first lesson. "I had a good record in California and everybody figured that I should win the national juniors. But I lost in the quarters. . . I realized that I had become too confident."

"My first tournament on grass, I beat Elwood Cooke, and reached the quarters, at Rye, before Bobby Riggs beat me."

Except for the boys doubles championship, Kramer had stuck to singles play. Last year, Welby Van Horn interested him in doubles, and Jack credits Welby with teaching him doubles technique.

Kramer and Hunt

They were an average team, with Jack constantly improving. When Welby was a little off in the national doubles a year ago, Walter Pate, non-playing Davis Cup captain, decided to try Kramer with Joe Hunt as the doubles "hopefuls" for the United States against the supposedly invincible Australians, Adrian Quist and John Bromwich.

The young pair were not given a chance against their "Down Under" opponents, but gave them the surprise of their tennis life by winning the first set and taking a commanding lead in the third. But the Australian pair came back to win the fourth set and match, and keep their team in the battle for the Davis Cup.

After this success, Kramer decided to concentrate in doubles. He teamed with Schroeder, last year's national junior titlist, and the two won every major California tournament and climaxed a successful summer with the national doubles pelt.

Complete concentration, working up the slow and hard way through determination, has put the youngster up for national ranking consideration next year.

This same determination is the reason why Jack is making his third attempt to get a college education this fall. Twice now, he has not even finished a year at the University of Southern California In two weeks he will try Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

Jack realizes that he now has the opportunities of a tennis "great" yet he realizes more than that the necessity of an education, and this time he says "I'm going to make good."

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'Sea Hawk' Coming to Metropolitan—Ed Wynn Show Tonight

French Film at Fine Arts Among Openings for Week

With Labor Day out of the way and vacationists returning to the city the movie houses are settling down to the autumn season. The Fine Arts Theater is reopennig today after a summer of darkness. Changes in bill are promised too at the Metropolitan and at the Paramount and Fenway among the normally first-run houses. The State and Orpheum, however, is continuing for another week its current program, which includes "I Love You Again" and "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." And at the Keith Memorial a second week is scheduled for "Lucky Partners," which finds Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers sharing the starring roles, and "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Brothers and the Andrews Sisters. A new item on the program at the Memorial will be a new Walt Disney Donald Duck cartoon, "Put-Put Troubles."

'The Sea Hawk'

Errol Flynn heads the cast in "The Sea Hawk," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. The film, which deals with privateersmen during the days of Queen Elizabeth, was directed by Michael Curtiz from a script by Howard Koch and Seton Miller and was produced by Warner Brothers. Among the players are Brenda Marshall, Flora Robson, Alan Hale, Claude Rains, Donald Crisp, William Lundigan, Una O'Connor, and Henry Daniell.

The second feature will be "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum" with Sidney Toler once more as the sleuth. Other members of the cast will be John Valerie, C. Henry Gordon, Marc Lawrence, and Sen Yung.

'Cheri-Bibi' From France

The new season at the Fine Arts is being ushered in today by "Cheri-Bibi," new film from France. The showing in Boston is announced as the first in the United States. Pierre Fresnay heads the cast in a story about a French Robin Hood committed to the penal colony in Guiana. The backgrounds seem to be in the penal colony and in a prison ship. The film is based on a novel by Gaston Leroux.

Included in the program are a Disney cartoon, "Tugboat Mickey," and "Information Please."

'Sporting Blood'

The double bill at the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday includes "Sporting Blood" and "Public Deb No. 1." In "Sporting Blood" the principal players are Robert Young, Maureen O'Sullivan, and Lewis Stone, and the story is described as a combination of horse racing and romance.

Elsa Maxwell is credited with "Public Deb No. 1," a story about an heiress who is finally converted from her radical notions. Gregory Ratoff directed and the cast includes Brenda Joyce, George Murphy, Elsa Maxwell, Mischa Auer, Ralph Bellamy, and Maxie Rosenbloom.

Glenn Miller's Orchestra

Glenn Miller and his orchestra will head the stage program at the Keith Boston starting Thursday. Mr. Miller with his trombone. Texas Beneke, tenor saxophonist; Chummy McGregor, pianist; and Hal McIntire are among the instrumentalists in the band. The engagement is for a week.

The feature film will be "Margie" with Tom Brown as a composer and Nan Grey as the wife, who inspires him to write the song bearing her name. The plot is concerned with the complications when the husband and wife try to follow separate careers. Mischa Auer, Edgar Kennedy, Allen Jenkins, Wally Vernon, Eddie Quillan, and Joy Hodges are among the players.

At the Trans-Lux

The program at the Trans-Lux starting Friday will be headed by "Hell's Cargo," a melodrama about Russian, French, and English naval vessels uniting against a mystery ship from an undisclosed country.

The second feature will be a revival of the Paramount Technicolor film, "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with a cast that includes Fred MacMurray, Henry Fonda, Sylvia Sidney, Fred Stone, Beulah Bondi, Nigel Bruce, Spanky McFarland, Samuel S. Hinds, and Alan Baxter.

At Telepix

A Pete Smith film quizzing the audience instead of the experts will be shown in the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other items on the bill will include "Women in Hiding" in the Crime-Does-Not-Pay series, "U. S. Navy—First Line of Defense," Horton Smith golf pointers, a musical Western in Technicolor, "Saving New England Soil," "Land of the Pagodas," a color cartoon, and 30 minutes of news.

At South Station

The program of short features at the South Station beginning Friday will include "Young America Flies," a survey of the Civilian Aeronautics Authority, featuring Jean Parker and Donald Woods as air aspirants; travel films about the Matanuska Valley in Alaska and St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands; newsreels, Popeye Cartoon, a Crime-Does-Not-Pay film, Hoston Smith's golf, musical film, and Our Gang comedy.

NBC

Alan Hale and Errol Flynn

In "The Sea Hawk," film in prospect for Thursday at the Metropolitan

O'Neill Cycle Titles Revealed

The Theater Guild announces that it has received from Eugene O'Neill the name for his cycle of nine plays and the titles for the individual plays.

The cycle will be known as "A Tale of Possessors Self-dispossessed." The nine plays, each a full-length, individual drama in itself, but related to the others as an essential link in the chain, are to be known as:

"Greed of the Meek"
"And Give Me Death"
"A Touch of the Poet"
"More Stately Mansions"
"The Calms of Capricorn"
"The Earth's the Limit"
"Nothing Lost Save Honor"
"Man on Iron Horseback"
"A Hair of the Dog"

None of the plays, it is said, involves any technique Mr. O'Neill has not used before. The idea, however, the announcement continues, is entirely new and not connected in any way with any proposed play previously mentioned in connection with the author. It is not, in any sense of the word, autobiographical.

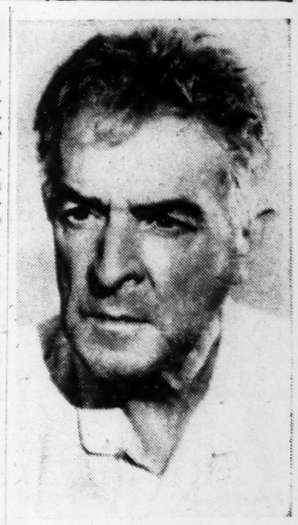
Mr. O'Neill has been busy for almost six years on the cycle, which when completed will cover almost a century in the lives of two American families.

Theresa Helburn of the Theater Guild, returned last week from the Pacific Coast where she visited Mr. O'Neill and his wife, the former Carlotta Monterey, at their home outside Oakland, Calif. Miss Helburn found the playwright hard at work on the long manuscript. No definite production plans were discussed at that time, however.

The plays can be produced separately; one a season, two a season, one a month, one a week, or one a night, so long as the proper sequence is maintained. The detailed scenarios were completed last year and O'Neill has been busy with the dialoguing of the individual plays. When he will finish, he does not know.

Opening Tonight

Boys and Girls Together—At the Shubert Theater. Ed Wynn's new musical revue with a cast headed by himself, the dancing De Marcos, Renee and Tony, Jane Pickens, and Dave Apollon. Mr. Wynn directed and produced the show. He and Pat C. Flick wrote the dialogue; Jack Yellen and Irving Kahal prepared the lyrics; and Sammy Fain contributed the music. Albertina Rasch directed the dancers. Costumes are by Irene Sharaff. Settings were devised by William Oden Weller. Curtain at 8:30.



Lucien Dalsace

In "Cheri-Bibi," film opening today at the Fine Arts

Artistic Exchanges Seen as Aid

Interchange of artistic talents can become one of the greatest factors in the promotion of good will in this hemisphere, in the opinion of S. Hurok, impresario, who recently returned from a three-months tour of South America with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

"South America is hungry for the best in the field of concert music, the dance, opera, and the theater," he said. "Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and the other great cities today possess audiences of such outstanding artistic and musical capacity that I must compare them with the public that now exists in New York City and that existed in London and Paris before the war.

"This was my first trip to South America. In past years, I crossed the Atlantic every year, seeking new talent. The war has ended the Europe of old. South America is the place to turn—and South America has everything Europe possesses and more.

"As first step in the exchange of talents, I have engaged Carmen Amaya, Spanish gypsy dancer, and her family of 10 artists.

"Toscanini saw her when he was in Buenos Aires with members of the NBC Symphony. Although he rarely goes to the theater, he was persuaded to watch her dance. The maestro was so overwhelmed that when she came to his box, he threw his arms around her, kissed her and said: 'Never in my life have I seen a dancer with such fire and rhythm. She is wonderful!'

* * *

"Carmen Amaya left Spain when the Civil War started in 1936 and has created a sensation in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Mexico, and Cuba. She has a tiger-like quality. Critics have called her 'the soul that dances' and 'the spirit of fire.'

"She is but the first. I believe that co-operation between the Americas means that both continents must share equally.

"I plan to consult with members of my staff and with representatives here to begin selection of the artists, musicians, groups, operetta, revue and theater companies which would be of most interest to South America.

"I intend to consult with other managers, impresarios, and the officials of the Department of State who are seeking to co-ordinate the efforts to bring about a better relationship between the Americas.

"Because the seasons are reversed in the Americas—they are now in the midst of their winter season—it will be possible for the greatest stars to visit both continents.

"It must be emphasized, however, that South America wants only the best. The NBC Symphony Orchestra and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo are examples. Each set new high marks in audience response.

"The Ballet played 18 performances in Rio, seven in Sao Paulo, one in Santos, six in Montevideo, and 31 in Buenos Aires. In the Argentine capital it was necessary to give two performances on Aug. 1, the day before the ship sailed, because the demand was so great.

* * *

"My representatives wanted to hold the company of 65 over for another two weeks but prior engagements in the United States made this impossible. South American audiences were offering 25 pesos for an 8-peso ticket. The prices were far above the average usually charged because of the tremendous cost of transporting the company to South America. Even so, the Ballet made no money. But I felt it was worth while as a gesture of good will and for the sake of the future.

"I am 100 per cent for the Good Neighbor policy of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. South Americans to whom I talked speak more and more of the growing friendship between their countries and ours.

"In South America I found an atmosphere and collaborative spirit truly comforting and stimulating.

"The more we get to know South America, the more easily our difficulties will be solved. I believe we must not only exchange talents, but promote trade. Although I am not a commercial man, I have brought back with me samples of the products of South America.

"In the old days, I used to bring these products from France and Italy. But those produced in South America are fully as good if not better. Once people sample them, they will create a demand.

"South American theater audiences take the things they like very much to their hearts. The amazing number of performances given by the Ballet in one stretch, the consecutive concerts of such artists as Marian Anderson, Artur Rubinstein, and Jascha Heifetz in cities like Buenos Aires and Rio, are amazing.

* * *

"The Ballet did not have time to go to the interior or to the west coast of South America. But I believe that territory holds many possibilities. One big theater in Buenos Aires has already ordered enlargement of the stage to permit the Ballet additional room to work next season.

"I think this is the time for action—not words alone—in the promotion of better relations. We should go ahead with plans for mutual assistance and continued co-operation as outlined at the Havana conference.

"But we should not overlook the other side—for what people see and hear in their moments of relaxation has a great effect on what they believe and do in their hours of work."

The Ballet Russe is rehearsing for the opening of its New York season in early October.

© Vitagraph

'Quiz Kids' on the Air

Joan Bishop, Gerard Darrow, and Charles Schwartz to be heard on the NBC-Blue Network Wednesday evenings beginning tonight.

Celebrity Series Doing Well

An active response to Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series is reported by the manager's office. Instead of three separate series, eight events are scheduled, with lowered prices. A "selective" feature has been inaugurated which gives the subscriber a range of choice.

Five artists will form the basis of the schedule. They are Lawrence Tibbett, Marian Anderson, Rudolf Serkin, Mischa Elman, and Richard Crooks. The subscriber has a choice also of any three of the following: Kerstin Thorborg, Fritz Kreisler, Trapp Family Singers, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Donald Dickson, Busch and Serkin, and Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble.

The announcement notes that these programs will constitute the only Boston appearances of these artists this season, with the exception that Marian Anderson will also sing in the Morning Musicale series.

Other recitals scheduled by Mr. Richmond are those of Grace Leslie, contralto, in Jordan Hall, evening of Oct. 30, and Arthur Leblanc, Canadian violinist, in the same hall, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10.

Negotiations are under way also for concerts by two visiting orchestras, Toscanini and the NBC Orchestra, and Stokowski with his new Youth Orchestra; but these negotiations are reported still in the formative stage.

'Kind Lady'

Melodrama in three acts and an epilogue by Edward Chodorov, adapted from a story by Hugh Walpole. Directed by Felix Jacoves. Setting by Watson Barratt. Presented by William A. Brady at The Playhouse, beginning Sept. 3, with the following cast:

Lucy Weston ..... Ivy Troutman
Rose ..... Marie Paxton
Phyllis Glenning ..... Joan Wetmore
Peter Santard ..... Melchor Ferrer
Mary Herries ..... Grace George
Henry Abbott ..... Stiano Braggiotti
Ada ..... Dorothy McGuire
Doctor ..... Wylie Adams
Mr. Edwards ..... Oscar Stirling
Mrs. Edwards ..... Elfrida Derwent
Aggie Edwards ..... Grace Dougherty
Gustav Rosenberg ..... Clarence Derwent
Mr. Foster ..... John Robb

'Kind Lady' Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Encouraged by success in summer retreats, William A. Brady brought Grace George and "Kind Lady" back to town last evening in a revival which officially opened the 1940-41 season. The Edward Chodorov adaptation of Hugh Walpole's "The Silver Mask" ran for 102 performances at the Booth Theater in 1935. Its present address is the Playhouse.

In its original production, "Kind Lady" was a sinister, irresistible thriller. At the Playhouse, last evening, the melodrama about an elderly woman held prisoner in her own house lapsed into a listlessness from which the players apparently could not retrieve it. The melodramatic atmosphere seemed humid rather than crisp. The climaxes were punctuated by periods rather than by exclamation points.

* * *

It would be easy enough, in reviewing these circumstances, to observe that September is not July, that Broadway is not vacationland, and that 1940 is not 1935. But these are conditions which might have been offset by shrewder casting and by direction which preserved the surface tension taut, unbroken. To this reporter, Miss George's revival of "Kind Lady"—at least as witnessed at Marblehead, Mass.—last summer was a more successful entertainment than the one put on at the Playhouse last evening.

Even Miss George, who repeats her brilliant and intricately shaded performance, seemed unable to fight off the ennui which began developing about half way through the evening. Miss George again invests the unhappy Mary Herries with a shadowy, luminous quality. The atmosphere she creates is still compelling, guided by eloquence and diction probably not surpassed on the American stage today.

* * *

Miss George herself is as interesting as ever an actress to observe, but she cannot by herself carry a play in which the forces of antagonism and criminality must be so forcefully conceived and developed.

As Mrs. Edwards, Elfrida Derwent provided once more that superb manifestation of complete villainy in complete guilelessness demanded by the role of housekeeper. Clarence Derwent played a French picture dealer with the proper accent and just the correct shrug of the shoulders.

In the pivotal role of the chief crook, Stiano Braggiotti was at his best in the opening sequences but his Henry Abbott was deficient in blackheartedness. Melchor Ferrer, as Miss Herries' American nephew-by-marriage, who stumbles into the plot without recognizing it, has some pleasing moments. Mr. Ferrer would do well to guard against a tendency toward becoming coy. With the exceptions noted, the performances were uneven. Watson Barratt has done the properly gloomy sort of English mansion behind the blankly staring shutters of which such villainy might well be lurking.

J. D. B.

Degree for Lhevinne

Josef Lhevinne, pianist, received the degree of Doctor of Music at commencement exercises on Aug. 25 at the University of Colorado in Boulder. A feature of the commencement exercises was a musical program given by Mr. Lhevinne instead of a commencement address.

Morning Musicale Season

The Boston Morning Musicales enter upon their thirteenth season this fall. This series of six concerts, given annually in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler on Wednesday mornings, is again booked out, and has a waiting list.

There is a preponderance of singers among the artists this year; four of the six attractions are vocalists. They are Charles Kullman, Marian Anderson, Lotte Lehmann, and John Charles Thomas.

Both the other two events are novelties: Vronsky and Babin, duo-pianists, and Zino Francescatti, violinist, will be appearing in Boston for the first time, so far as available records indicate.

Vitya Vronsky was born in Kiev and made her first tour as recitalist at the age of 15. While studying later with Schnabel in Berlin she met Victor Babin, a native of Moscow who was studying piano with Schnabel and composition with Schreker. They were married and united their careers as duo-pianists.

Zino Francescatti, young French violinist, made his American debut with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra on Nov. 19, 1939. He was acclaimed by the audience for his performance in the Paganini Concerto in D.

Lyme Autumn Exhibition

Old Lyme, Conn.

The Lyme Art Association has opened its eighth annual autumn show. The display numbers 233 items in a dozen different media. It will be open to the public daily, through Tuesday, Sept. 24.

In the new display the north and south wings and rotunda are given over to the larger oils painted within the past few months. The center gallery contains small pictures in oil and several notable sculptures. In the Goodman wing are black-and-whites, water colors, and pastels.

Though landscape motifs dominate the exhibition it is evident that the bent of the Lyme artists is toward portraiture and figure painting. Such sterling craftsmen as Will Howe Foote with "Girl Sewing," Abram Poole, who contributes "Ania Taranda," and Ivan G. Olinsky, with his drawn heads and a large canvas titled "The Letter," are all indicative of this trend. There are also portraits by William Chadwick (his character study of the artist George Burr, for example); a trio of oils by Guy Wiggins including the realistic Marcus Potter, and others by Tosca, Elinor Lathrop Sears, and James G. McManus.

In a display of recently caught numbers it is natural that much local genre has been gathered. There are some fine moonlights, such as the atmospheric "Farm by Night" by Gregory Smith, and the more formal rendering of a tavern yard by Lucien Abrams. Frederick L. Sexton adventures in a like direction, but it is his "Home Work," a comparatively small picture, that is most likely to hold attention.

New England rural life is pictured in many phases, in Harry L. Hoffman's "Mood of Spring," Frank A. Bicknell's "Lake," Winfield Scott Clime's "Down East," B. G. Bruestle's "White House," William S. Robinson's superb "Autumn," and seasonal notes by Charles Vezin.

Margaret Cooper has an interesting canvas, "Cook's Tavern," and Will Taylor again proves himself a "painter's painter" with "The Lower Lane." Topics of surf and stream are handled by Frank V. DuMond and Charles Ebert. The former has a group of small fishing scenes that might well illustrate Van Dyke's "Little Rivers." Ebert's salty "Isle de Flure" should interest mariners. On the quieter side and for the fresh water sailor is Louis Paul Dessar's "Return." There are some thoughtfully seen still-life subjects among which is Gertrude Nason's well patterned "Living Room Bouquet."

The lighter media includes many numbers by artists already mentioned. Supplementing their work are several series of etchings by Eugene Higgins, Platt Hubbard, and Bertram Bruestle, and wood and line engravings by Thomas Nason, three water color papers by Ogden M. Pleissner and others by Mary R. Ebert, a group of miniatures by Lydia Longacre, and a display of sculpture by Bessie Potter Vonnoh and Heinze Warneke.

Miriam Marmein

Miriam Marmein reports that her Outdoor Dance Theater at Manomet, Mass., enjoyed such a successful season this summer that plans are being made for a more ambitious and extended season in the summer of 1941.

Maintaining a stock company of dancers and giving a new program every Friday evening, she produced more than 33 dance pantomimes during the season, some for the first time. The new numbers will be retained in Miss Marmein's winter repertoire, and new talent discovered during the summer will be given the opportunity for further development in the winter company.

Miss Marmein will demonstrate some of her original dance pantomimes for the Boston Dance Teachers Association at the Hotel Bradford on Sept. 5.

In Broadway Revival

Lucas & Monroe

Grace George

In "Kind Lady" at The Playhouse in New York

Stage News

Evans and Miss Hayes

Maurice Evans will portray the role of Malvolio to Helen Hayes' Viola in "Twelfth Night," it is announced by the Theater Guild and Gilbert Miller, producers of the play. Sophie Stewart will be seen as Olivia and June Walker as Maria. Margaret Webster will direct. Settings are being designed by Stewart Chaney.

According to present plans, "Twelfth Night" will be placed in rehearsal in two weeks and will first be seen in Guild subscription cities out of town before the New York premier.

The New York Times adds that the play may be expected in Boston for a two weeks engagement about Oct. 14.

Van Druten Play

According to the Times, rehearsals of John Van Druten's play, "Old Acquaintance" have been delayed and the booking at the Wilbur Theater here to begin on Sept. 16 has been cancelled. The delay, according to the report, seems to be concerned with the engaging of two leading actresses.

AMUSEMENTS

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in "I LOVE YOU AGAIN"
And: "Blondie Has Servant Trouble"

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day's sales 544,550
1940 volume to date 142,930,995
1939 volume to date 147,970,706

Stocks Rally On Increased Trading Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Stocks made a late rally today, sending gains of major fractions to around three points along the ticker tape in the final minutes.

Transactions totaled about 550,000 shares.

After an opening featured by small gains, a little flurry of selling pushed quotations down.

Later rubber shares found favor in some trading quarters. U. S. Rubber gained about a point. Goodrich and Goodyear also looked up.

Motors and steels, which had been lagging, steadied. Other sections, particularly miscellaneous manufacturing shares, responded by degrees to the rising urge.

As a result, gainers besides the rubber included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Sears Roebuck, Caterpillar, Eastman, du Pont, Westinghouse, American Telephone, N. Y. Central, Great Northern preferred and Loft.

Commentators generally agreed that the day's operations seemed to be an attempt to determine resistance levels and pointed out that the fairly strong late rise took place on somewhat greater volume than the earlier declines.

Bonds Irregular

Profit selling gave the bond market an irregular appearance today, although some inactive corporates climbed to new highs for the recent upswing.

Selective buying in the rail group acounted for several gains of a point or better.

A feature of early dealings was a jump of more than 5 points in Warren Bros. 6s on word from Havana the Cuban Congress had undertaken steps looking toward adjustment of the firm's claims against the Government for work done years ago.

Gains of fractions to a point or more were posted by a limited number of domestic issues, including Laclede Gas 5½s, Louisville & Nashville first 4s, Studebaker 6s, Peoria & Eastern 4s, Nickel Plate 3½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, International Paper 5s and Commonwealth Edison 3½s.

The foreign dollar division was quiet with the trend inclined to irregularity. German General Electric 7s and Argentine 4s were up a point or so but Brazil 6½s and Peru 6s were a shade lower.

U. S. Governments continued to point upward in extremely light trade. Gains ranged to 4-32 of a point.

Roosevelt Urges Preventing Runaway Rise in Living Costs

NEW YORK (AP) — President Roosevelt advised the nation's retail merchants that "prevention of any runaway rise in the cost of living is an important phase of total national defense."

In a letter written in connection with National Retail Demonstration Week, the President recalled that a year ago, when war began in Europe, he had urged against a general price rise "that would absorb purchasing power and block expansion of sales volume."

He commended the merchants on their "business statesmanship" in preventing a price boom and added "the need to keep prices in check is as strong, if not stronger, than it was a year ago."

The letter, addressed to Frank M. Mayfield of St. Louis, Mo., President of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, was made public at the association's offices here.

Grain Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Scoring gains ranging from ¾ to 1⅞ cents at one stage, wheat prices today reached the best levels in one to almost two months.

Buying was attributed partly to milling and elevator interests which were active particularly in September contracts, which led the advance and reached the highest price since August 6. December wheat sold the highest since July 9 while May contracts established a new seasonal peak.

The situation in Rumania and resistance of Britain against German air attacks were called bullish factors by brokers and the fact that loan rates on which much new wheat was being stored were above futures prices accounted for some strength. There was a report that the government insurance agency was buying wheat in investing premiums.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The British-American destroyer agreement buoyed security prices today and stimulated trading interest. All groups shared in the advance. Interest in domestic rails revived and gains running to ½ point were scored. Kaffirs firmed and coppers attracted more support at higher levels. Demand for Trinidad issues featured the oil market. Provincial buying propped industrial leaders and government bonds closed on a firm basis.

Liverpool—Cotton futures advanced 2 to 7 points today under influence of a strong Bombay market. The East Indian market responded to reports Britain had ordered nearly 60,000,000 sand bags from Indian jute mills.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	58¼	58	58	+1
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21	21	21	A'g 30
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 3
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	42½	41½	42½	— ¼
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Sep 3
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	¾	11	¾	
12⅞	4¼	Alleg pf xw	5	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	+ ¾
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	15	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅞
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	6	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ⅝
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	29	22¾	21¾	22¾	+1
12¾	6⅜	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	156	154½	156	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	9	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅞
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	63½	63¼	63¼	A'g 24
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	7	33½	32½	33½	+ ¾
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1½	1½	1½	Sep 3
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	47½	47	47½	+1¼
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines	10	56⅞	55½	56⅞	+ 1⅞
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	3	7	7	7	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	35	34⅞	35	+1
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	7	2	2	2	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	97	95½	97	+ 1⅜
178½	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	178½	178½	178½	A'g 31
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	8	26⅜	25¾	26⅝	+ ¾
51¾	34	Am Car pf	3	45¾	44	45¾	+ 1⅛
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	5	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	A'g 29
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	122	122	122	A'g 26
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(⅛e)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 3
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	2	9	9	9	A'g 30
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	1½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 29
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	3	16	16	16	A'g 31
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	4	4	3⅞	4	A'g 31
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	11	32	30½	32	+1
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	5	51¼	51	51	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	22	22	22	
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅜
13½	12¾	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 29
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	17	14½	13½	14¼	+ ⅜
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	4	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅝
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 31
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	6	52½	51¾	52½	Sep 3
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	5	45	44½	45	+ ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S.(.15e)	23	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	15	12	11¼	12	+ ¾
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	3	7½	7½	7½	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	8	41	38¾	41	+2
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	+ ½
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 21
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	9	24⅛	22¼	24⅛	+1⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 27
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13½	13	13½	A'g 30
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	A'g 29
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 22
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	15	164	162½	164	+1
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	74	73¾	74	+ ¾
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	9	75	74½	75	
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150½	150	150½	+ 6½
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	7	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
19	6	Am Woolen	18	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	6	42⅜	41½	42⅜	+1⅝
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	16	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	42	42	42	+2
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	87	22¼	21	22⅛	+ ½
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	28½	28½	28½	+1½
22⅜	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	3	15	14¾	15	+ ½
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2½	A'g 30
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	4	29	29	29	
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	104	103	104	A'g 29
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	8	4⅞	4½	4⅞	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill pf	4	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr'20
43¾	22¾	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	34	33½	34	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9	4⅝	Assd Dry Goods	14	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅜
80	65	Assd D G I pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	A'g 30
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	64	64	64	A'g 30
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	23	17¼	16	17¼	+1
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	50	49¼	50	+1
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	13	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+1⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Sep 3
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	9	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	A'g 30
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 31
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	3	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅜
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	28	4¾	4½	4¾	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	37	16¼	15⅜	16⅛	+ ¾
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	16	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	12	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ½
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
8¾	4	Barker Bros	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	9	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	29	29	29	
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¾
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 3
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 28
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(¾e)	18	31⅞	30⅝	31⅞	+ ⅞
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	20	20	20	Sep 3
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 30
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	61	81⅛	78⅞	81⅛	+1⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	124⅛	121⅛	121⅛	Sep 3
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19	19	19	Sep 3
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	12	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	48	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	10	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23	23	23	A'g 29
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	15	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅝
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	31	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ½
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35½	35	35½	+ ⅜
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	4⅞	5	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	10	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	24	22	21	22	+ 1¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	41¼	42⅜	A'g 22
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 31
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	49	24⅜	24	24⅛	+ ¼
1145⅜	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	1145⅜	1145⅜	1145⅜	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	Sep 3
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	*7	22½	21⅜	22½	+1
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	11	8½	8⅛	8⅜	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	9	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
33⅜	20	Bullard Co(11¼e)	12	33½	32¼	33½	+ ⅞
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	32	31⅛	32	+ ¾
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	14	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ½
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	6	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	6	2½	2⅜	2½	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	3	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	8	8½	7⅜	8½	+1
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	6	17½	16¾	17½	+ ⅝
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	18	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ⅝
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	5	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	15	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	34	34	34	A'g 28
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 28
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (21¼e)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 3
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	5	52	51	52	+2½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	19	48⅝	47	48⅜	+1⅝
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	40	29½	28	29½	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	8	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (11½)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Sep 3
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	A'g 26
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 30
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 29
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	12	26½	25¼	26½	+1⅜
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	A'g 23
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+1⅜
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	45	41⅞	40¼	41⅞	+1⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	A'g 15
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 3
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 31
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	16	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 3
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	11⅜	10¾	11	+ ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	A'g 31
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	A'g 29
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 3
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 31
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	4	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	5	2⅜	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	65	79	75½	79	+2⅞
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	7	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	2	33¾	33⅛	33¾	+ ¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	6	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ¾
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	10	28¼	27½	28¼	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	9	35½	35	35¼	+ ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	3	107	106	107	+1½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	8	11½	11¼	11⅜	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	A'g 28
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	5	18	17	18	+ ¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	4	20	20	20	
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	8	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ½
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	14	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	82	81⅛	82	+1⅛
46	32½	Colum Pict	4	4½	4¼	4½	+ ½
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	77½	77½	77½	+1¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	9	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	A'g 17
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	40⅜	39¼	40⅜	+ ⅝
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	A'g 30
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	47	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅞
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	60⅜	60¼	60⅝	— ⅜
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	16	31	31	31	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 26
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	12½	12½	12½	A'g 23
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 27
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	3	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ½
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 3
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	28	6	5½	6	+ ½
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	26	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
10¼	8	Con Ed pf (5)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	A'g 31
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 3
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 3
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	7	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14½	14½	14½	
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	100¾	100¾	100¾	A'g 30
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	3	14⅜	14½	14⅝	
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 3
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	80	80	80	+1
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	13	40	39¼	40	+ ½
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	A'g 27
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
407⅜	277⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36	35½	36	Sep 3
4¾	2	Cont Motors	221	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ¼
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	7	18½	18⅛	18½	
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	6	24¼	23¼	24	Sep 3
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	25	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	56	55½	56	+1
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	5	51	50½	51	+ ½
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5	5	5	
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24¼	13	Crane Co	7	19¼	19⅛	19¼	— ¼
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23	23	23	A'g 30
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	8	27¾	27	27¾	+ ½
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	A'

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Readjustment Plan for Roads Issued by ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission made public a summary of reorganization plans—proposed or approved—for 25 raliroads which disclosed that their total capitalization would be reduced from $4,502,550,000 to $2,368,675,000. Annual fixed charges would be reduced from $131,462,982 to $39,452,069.

The commission has approved plans of reorganization for 20 of the carriers while examiners have proposed plans for five others. The proposed plans now are awaiting action by the commission.

Railroads for which the commission has approved plans include:

Akron, Canton & Youngstown, capitalization reduced from $17,103,000 to $8,500,000 and fixed charges from $364,956 to $170,965.

Boston & Providence, capitalization of $6,166,000 eliminated. Reorganization plan for New York, New Haven & Hartford includes $4,506,733 of bonds to be issued in acquisition of Boston & Providence property.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois, capitalization reduced from $88,572,000 to $43,426,000, and fixed charges from $2,248,798 to $662,869.

Chicago & North Western, capitalization reduced from $552,217,000 to $329,074,000 and fixed charges from $16,549,740 to $3,382,079.

Chicago Great Western, capitalization reduced from $134,952,000 to $63,092,000 and fixed charges from $1,898,783 to $849,000.

Chicago, Milkaunkee, St. Paul & Pacific, capitalization reduced from $627,354,000 to $335,386,000 and fixed charges from $14,954,451 to $4,269,654.

Chicago, South Shore & South Bend, capitalization reduced from $14,472,000 to $7,808,000 and fixed charges from $343,117 to $106,503.

Copper Range, capitalization reduced from $4,280,000 to $3,280,000 and fixed charges from $107,975 to $600.

Denver & Rio Grande Western, capitalization reduced from $164,529,000 to $109,528,000 and fixed charges from $6,524,415 to $1,278,539.

Erie (including Chicago & Erie), capitalization reduced from $495,954,000 to $230,278,000 and fixed charges from $13,593,536 to $7,520,226.

Kansas City, Kaw Valley & Western, capitalization reduced from $1,685,000 to $32,000 and fixed charges from $25,676 to $1,500.

Louisiana and Northwestern, capitalization reduced from $4,469,000 to $969,000, and fixed charges from $112,413 to $34,822.

Missouri Pacific, capitalization reduced from $667,873,000 to $347,411,000 and fixed charges from $24,770,052 to $7,286,804.

New York, New Haven & Hartford, capitalization reduced from $559,088,000 to $370,974,000 and fixed charges from $13,521,947 to $6,353,899.

Oregon, Pacific & Eastern, capitalization reduced from $574,000 to $151,000 and fixed charges of $16,501 eliminated.

Reader, capitalization of $198,000 remains unchanged and fixed charges reduced from $2,595 to $2,400.

St. Louis-San Francisco, capitalization reduced from $402,314,000 to $177,917,000 and fixed charges from $12,613,106 to $3,000,117.

Savannah & Atlanta, capitalization reduced from $7,270,000 to $2,647,000 and fixed charges from $251,968 to $81,498.

Spokane International, capitalization reduced from $11,525,000 to $2,847,000 and fixed charges of $273,155 eliminated.

Western Pacific, capitalization reduced from $154,066,000 to $65,819,000 and fixed charges from $3,634,750 to $494,202.

Reorganization plans proposed by examiners and awaiting commission action include:

Alabama, Tennessee & Northern, capitalization reduced from $8,051,000 to $2,930,000 and fixed charges from $243,871 to $50,515.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, capitalization reduced from $458,839,000 to $179,357,000 and fixed charges from $15,771,878 to $2,575,547.

Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Souhtern, capitalization reduced from $9,879,000 to $3,673,000 and fixed charges of $282,693 eliminated.

St. Louis, Southwestern, capitalization reduced from $107,125,000 to $81,060,000 and fixed charges from $3,248,668 to $1,330,330.

Yosemite Valley, capitalization reduced from $3,988,000 to $2,318,000 and fixed charges of $116,938 eliminated.

Tool Firm Stockholders To Vote on Capital Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Monarch Machine Tool Company directors have called a special meeting of stockholders for Sept. 10 to act on a proposal to increase the number of authorized no-par shares from 200,000 to 250,000 shares.

The action "is contemplated in order that the number of shares outstanding may more nearly reflect the company's large extensions of plant and equipment," according to Wendell E. Whipp, president.

"If the shareholders approve the increase," Mr. Whipp added, "60,000 of the then unissued shares would be used to issue to present stockholders 0.4 of a new share for each share held of record at the close of business on Sept. 20. The company would then have 216,000 shares issued and outstanding, of which 6,000 shares are held in the company treasury."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s 45-43	108.15	108.15	108.15
2 4s 54-44	113.20	113.20	113.20
1 4s 54-44 reg	113.18	113.18	113.18
5 3s 48-46	110.22	110.22	110.22
10 3⅛s 49-46	111.12	111.12	111.12
1 4¼s 42-47	19.30	119.30	119.30
1 2¾s 5-48	108.16	108.16	108.16
3 3⅛s 52-49	112.4	112.4	112.4
1 3s 55-51	110.20	110.20	110.20
1 2¼s 56-54	103.3	103.3	103.3
5 2¾s 65-60	106.29	106.29	106.29

New York City Bond

57 3s 80	96¼	96⅛	96¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
18 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	43	42½	42½
10 Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	106½	106½	106½
42 Alleghany cv 5s '44	91½	91	91½
3 Alleghany cv 5s '49	74½	74½	74½
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
24 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98¼	97	98¼
35 Am & For P 5s 2030	50½	50	50
5 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅛	103	103
2 Am T&T 5½s '43	105 31-32	106	106
15 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109¼	109	109¼
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	106	106	106
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	29½	29⅜	29½
3 Aunn Arbor 4s'95	42	42	42
2 Arm Del 4s'55	102	101⅝	101⅝
2 AT&SF 4s'95	106	105⅞	106
5 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109	109	109
10 A C Line clt 4s'52	62½	62½	62½
10 A C Line 4½s'64	50	50	50
1 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69	69	69
29 B&O '95 st A	31¾	31½	31¾
20 B&O '95 st C	35¾	35¼	35½
58 B&O 2000 st D	31⅞	31½	31⅞
26 B&O '96 st F	31¾	31½	31¾
26 B&O cv '60 st	13½	13¼	13¼
3 B&O 4s'48	69	68¾	68¾
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s'51 st	56¼	56¼	56¼
6 B&O S W '50 st	46½	46½	46½
3 Beth Stl 3½s'52	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Beth Stl 3¼s'65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Beth Stl 3s'60	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
13 Boston&Me 5s'67	71¾	71½	71⅝
12 Bost&Me 4s'60	71	70½	70½
1 Bost&Me 4½s'70	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
5 Boston&Me 5s'55	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s'45	111½	111	111
9 Bkly Un Gas 5s'57 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Buf R&P '57 st	39½	39½	39½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	104	104	104
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
5 Can Pac 5s '44	99½	99¼	99½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	55¾	55	55¾
3 Caro C & O 6s '52	1047 17-32	107 17-32	107 17-32
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	2	2	2
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108	108	108
8 Can Pac 5s '60	45¾	45½	45½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	62	62	62
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	16	16	16
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	101	101	101
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	101	101	101
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	82	82	82
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	74¾	74¾	74¾
12 CB&Q gen 4s '58	86	85¼	85¼
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98½	98	98½
11 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13½	13½	13½
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	8¼	8¼	8¼
12 Chi I & L 5s '66	8¼	7¾	7¾
2 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5½	5½	5½
15 CMSP&P ay 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9½	9½	9½
8 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9½	9½	9½
10 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	5⅝	5½	5½
7 CRI&P 4s '88	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
17 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6	6
6 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 CT Hte&SE rfg5s '60	54	54	54
11 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
36 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	93	92¾	92¾
7 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
3 Childs Co 5s '43	33⅛	32¾	33⅛
31 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	69¾	69⅜	69¾
7 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	81	81	81
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	68¼	68¼	68¼
8 Col G&I 5s '70	76¼	76	76
2 Col&So 4½s '80	25	25	25
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
25 ComwlthEd cv3½s '58	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Con Edis 3½s '48	107	107	107
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
2 ConsumPow 3½s '70	110½	110⅜	110½
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	109⅝	109½	109½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108	108	108
4 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	20¾	20½	20¾
15 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105¼	105⅛	105¼
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	50⅞	50½	50½
35 D & R G 3s 36	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
3 D & R G West 5s 55	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 Det Ed 4½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Dow Chem 3s 51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Elgin Joliet & E 3¼s 70	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
20 Erie rfg 5s 67	14¼	14	14
14 Erie rfg 5s 75	14⅜	14¼	14¼
7 Erie 1st 4s 96	69	69	69
13 Erie gen lien 4s 96	27½	27¼	27¼
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	104	104	104
1 Fed Lt & T 5s 42	103½	103½	103½
4 Fed Lt&T 5s 42 st	103½	103½	103½
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	105	105	105
14 Fla E Cst 5s 74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
29 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	75⅝	75	75¼
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Gt Nor 5s'73	96	96	96
6 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	88	87½	87½
6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	108	107¾	107¾
6 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	103	102¾	103
1 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	94	94	94
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	79½	79½	79½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	100	100	100
4 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	30¼	29⅞	29⅞
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	45	45	45
5 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	12	12	12
9 Ill Cen 4¾s'6	41⅜	41	41⅜
1 Ill Cen 5s'55	53	53	53
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	46¼	46	46¼
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	44	43⅝	43⅝
2 Indpls & Lou 4s'56	15	15	15
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	88⅞	88¾	88¾
28 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	7½	7½	7½
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	49⅞	49¾	49⅞
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	59	59	59
30 Int Paper 6s'55	104¼	103	103¼
2 Int Rys C Am 5s'72	74	72	74
2 Int T&T 4½s'52	27½	27½	27½
19 Int T&T 5s'55	30¼	30	30¼
1 JamesF&Clea 4s'59	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Jones&LaughSt 4¼s'61	99	99	99
2 K C Term 4s'60	107	107	107
1 Keith (B F) 6s'46	102½	102½	102½
4 Kresge Found 3s '50	103	102¾	103
12 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53½	53	53½
9 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	54½	53⅛	53⅛
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	51¾	51¾	51¾
4 Leh Val H Ter 5s '54	40	39¾	39¾
10 Leh Val N Y 4½s '40asd	42	42	42
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
11 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	20	19⅞	19⅞
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	17⅞	17⅜	17½
18 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17½	17⅜	17⅜
10 Leh Val T 5s '41 asd	48	48	48
4 Libby McN & L 4s '55	103⅝	103½	103½
9 Liggett & M 7s '44	123½	123½	123½
1 Loew's 3½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	107½	107½	107½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84	84	84
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101½	101½	101½
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	90	89⅞	90
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85	85	85
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52	52	52
4 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	94½	94⅛	94½
2 Mead Corp 4½s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104	103¾	103¾
3 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	11½	11½	11½
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	24⅜	24	24⅛
37 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅜	1½	1½
21 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	17½	17¼	17¼
22 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	1¾	2
10 Mob & Oh 5s 38 ct	41	41	41
1 Mob & O 4½s 77	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
14 Mob & O 4½s 7 ct	34¼	34⅛	34¼
17 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	102	101⅝	101⅝
12 Montreal Tr 5s 41	62	62	62
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34	34	34
1 Mor&Essex3½2000	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
15 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	109	108¾	108¾
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	106¼	106⅛	106¼
6 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	104	104	104
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	64	64	64
7 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	32½	32	32½
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞
79 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛
9 NYC cn 4s '98	59½	59	59¼
12 NYC cv 3¼s '52	59¾	59½	59½
96 NY Ch&StL 6s '41	81½	81	81¼
9 NY Ch&StI 5½s '74 A	67¾	67¼	67⅜
51 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	57¼	56¾	56¾
11 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	85	85	85
1 NY Ch&StL 3½s '47	90	90	90
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	48¼	48¼	48¼
3 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116½	116¼	116½
1 NY NH&H cv 6s '48	17	17	17
5 NY NH&H 4s '57	4½	4½	4½
4 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	5	5	5
2 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	105⅛	105	105
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 NorAmCo 3¾s '54	105¾	105½	105½
28 NorPac 6s 2047	62⅞	62⅝	62¾
2 NorPac 5s 2047C	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	54½	54½	54½
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50¼	50¼	50¼
4 NorPac 4s '97	68½	68¼	68½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
4 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	110¼	110⅛	110¼
1 Or-WashRR&N4s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	68¾	68¾	68¾
3 PacGas&El 3½s '66	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3 PacG&E 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 PacGas&El 4s '64	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
5 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	104⅛	104	104
3 PenCo 4s '63	104	104	104
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108½	108½	108½
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103½	103½	103½
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90⅜	90	90
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98	97¾	98
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Pen RR 4s '48	113½	113¼	113½
7 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90½	90½	90½
9 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85¾	85⅛	85¾
1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	113	113	113
1 PeoGL&CChi 5s '47	116¼	116¼	116¼
6 Peoria&E 4s '40 St	46⅛	46	46⅛
30 Peoria&E 4s '40 St Ct	47½	46	47½
6 Pere Marq 5s '56	69¾	69¼	69¼
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	62½	62	62
1 Phila Co 5s 67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	3	3	3
18 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
10 Phillips Pet 3s 48	106⅞	106¾	106¾
30 PCC & St L 4½s 77	100¾	100½	100¾
5 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	100	100	100
25 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	71⅝	71¼	71¼
2 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	97	97	97
1 PorRiATob 6s 42stct	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	83	83	83
1 Pub Svc & G 8s 2037	214	214	214
1 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Readg 4½s 97A	70⅝	70	70⅝
1 Readg 4½s 97B	70	70	70
7 Republic Steel 4½s 61	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	100	99⅞	100
12 Rio Gr W 4s 49	7½	7½	7½
1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	60	60	60
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	64½	64½	64½
7 St L S F 4½s 78	9¾	9¾	9¾
17 StLSF4½s78ct	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
6 St L SW 1st 4s '89	64	63⅝	64
5 Seab A L cn 6s '45	4¾	4⅝	4¾
5 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	3½	3½	3½
22 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9	8½	8⅞
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	3	3	3
2 Shell Un 2½s '54	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
5 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105½	105½	105½
18 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106¼	106	106
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
26 Sou Pac 4½s '68	43½	43½	43½
3 Sou Pac 4½s '81	42¾	42¼	42¼
14 So Pac 4½s '69	43	42½	42⅝
6 So Pac rfg 4s '55	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	41¼	41¼	41¼
21 So Pac 3¾s '46	51	51	51
17 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47½	47	47½
1 South Ry 6½s '56	81	81	81
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	77	77	77
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	89¾	89¼	89¾
21 South Ry gen 4s '56	57⅜	57	57
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105	105	105
12 Stand Oil N J 3¾s '53	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
7 Studebaker cv 6s '45	102	101½	102
5 Tex Corp 3s '64	104¼	103¾	104¼
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	68½	68	68
7 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	67	66⅛	67
13 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18¾	18⅝	18¾
7 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103¾	103⅜	103¾
4 Un Pac 1st 47	113⅜	113	113⅜
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	82	81½	82
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	88¾	88¾	88¾
39 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102½	101⅞	102½
9 Utah P&L 5s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	48½	48½	48½
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
12 Wabash 1st 5s 39	42⅜	42	42¼
1 Walwrth 4s 55	69½	69½	69½
71 Warren Bros 6s 41	41	36	40½
3 West Shore 4s 2361	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 Westn Md 4s 52	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	13½	13	13
1 Western Un 5s 51	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Western Un 5s 60	68½	68½	68½
3 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	101¾	101¾	101¾
18 Wis Cen 4s 49	25¼	24½	25
5 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	24½	24½	24½
2 Youngst S&T 4s 61	105½	105½	105½
17 Young S&T cv 4s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
25 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	62½	61¾	62
4 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	62½	62½	62½
5 Argentine 4½s '48	80¼	80¼	80¼
4 Argentine 4½s '71	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
12 Australia 4½s '56	50	49	50
6 Brazil 8s '41	14½	14⅛	14⅛
14 Brazil 6½s '26-57	11¾	11⅝	11¾
4 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
3 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Budapest 6s '62	8	8	8
56 Canada 5s '52	100	99½	100
25 Canada 4s '60	91	90¾	91
22 Canada 3¼s '61	83¼	83	83¼
5 Canada 3s '68	81	81	81
17 Canada 2½s '45	90	90	90
9 Canada 2¼s '44	91	91	91
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	12	12	12
4 Chile 6s '60 asd	11	11	11
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	12½	12½	12½
19 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	29¾	29¼	29¾
35 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	29¾	29⅛	29¾
2 Cuba 5s (1904) '44	101½	101½	101½
2 Cuba 4½s '77	53	53	53
8 Denmark 4½s '62	35½	35¼	35½
2 GerGov5½s '65	16⅛	15½	15½
7 GerGovt 7s '49	20	20	20
2 GerGenEl 6s '48	27	27	27
4 GtConElPJap6½s'50	82½	82½	82½
2 Greek 6s '68	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10 Ital Cr Con7s '47B	32	31¾	31¾
3 Ital Pub Utiy 7s '52	28¾	28½	28¾
7 Italy 7s 1951	49¼	48¾	48¾
1 Japan 6½s '54	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Japan 5½s '65	58¾	58¾	58¾
3 Mex 10 4s asd '45	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10 Milan City 6½s '52	30¾	30¾	30¾
7 N Sou Wales 5s '57	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2 Panama 5s '63 A	61	61	61
11 Panama 5s'63A st asd	54	53½	54
14 Peru 1st 6s '60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Poland 4½s '58 asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
16 Queensld 7s '41	86	84⅞	86
1 Queensld 6s '47	58	58	58
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	10	10	10
2 Rio do Sul 6s 68	8½	8½	8½
5 Rome 6½s 52	33½	32¾	33½
6 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	56	55½	56
2 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
62 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	40⅜	39½	39½
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
12 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	10½	10½	10½
36 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	10	9⅞	10
5 Silesia El 6½s 46	15½	15½	15½
3 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	55	55	55
26 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s79	46	45¼	46
5 Westph UnElP 6s53	15½	15½	15½

Total Bond Sales Today (in dollars) 3,014,000; previous day, 4,940,700; week ago, 3,262,000; year ago, 83,234,000; two years ago, 4,391,875; Jan. 1 to date, 1,031,494,675; year ago, 1,238,269,525; two years ago, 1,184,164,905.

Loans to Business Rise $8,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $8,000,000 to $4,463,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 28.

The gains were spread about the country while New York banks, which usually influence these figures most, reported no change.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Reliance El & Eng	37½c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 14
Accumulated				
Standard Fuel Co Ltd, 6½% pf	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Regular				
Ahlberg Bearing Co Class A	8¾c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Am Fork & Hoe	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Belding Corticelli	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Belding Corticelli pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Bishop Oil	2½c	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 3
Boston Elev Ry Co	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Bristol Brass	$1	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Br Col Pow A	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Burlington Steel	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Ca Westinghouse	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Cannon Mills	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Ches-Camp Corp pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Chic Towel	$1.50	..	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Chic Towel pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Coml Cr pf	$1.06¼	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Cont Assur Co (Chicago, Ill)	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Cont Steel 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Cont Steel 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Delta Elec Co	20c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Dempster Mill Mfg Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 24
Det Gasket & Mfg	25c	..	Oct. 21	Oct. 5
Dominion Coal pf	37c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Dominguez Oil Fields Co	25c	M	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
English Elec (Ca) A	62½c	Q	Sep. 16	Se. 5
Finance Co Balt A & B	15c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do	6⅞c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 02
Foundation Co	25c	..	Oct. 18	Sep. 30
Hoskins Mfg	25c	..	Sep. 26	Sep. 11
Hygrade Sylvania	62½c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Indus Co (Lynn)	25c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Do pf	87½c	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Jersey Cent P & L Co 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Jersey Cent P & L Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Monroe Chem pf	87½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Nat Blvd Bk Chic	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Nat Standard	50c	Q	Sep. 24	Sep. 10
N J P & Lt pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 6
Power Corp Ca 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do pt pf	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Pure Oil 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 5¼% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
United P Sh pf	50c	S	Oct. 31	Sep. 30
West Coast Tel 6% pf	37½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 26
Wilson Line	$1	S	Sep. 30	Sep. 14

80 Firms Ask Longer Stock Trading Period

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Some 80 member firms, including a number of the largest commission houses, have appealed to the board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange to extend the hours of trading, it was learned today.

While 80 member firms is numerically a small minority of the total of 603, brokerage circles said the fact that several of the most influential houses were included would undoubtedly prompt the most serious consideration on the part of the governors, and might well bring a favorable decision.

The agitation for a longer trading period was described as the strongest that has developed at any time in the past few years, when the proposal has been made at various times. The board received a petition at its meeting Aug. 27, and deferred consideration until Sept. 11. Subsequently, a separate petition from Pacific Coast firms has been received.

The proposal is to extend the closing hour from the present 3 p. m., New York time, to 4 p. m., Mondays through Fridays, and for "some extension" on Saturdays, when the market now closes at noon.

Continued small trading volume was said to be the chief factor behind the agitation. The trading in both August and July was the smallest since 1918, and on some days it fell to the lowest since 1916. A number of brokers, however, feel that a later close would make no appreciable difference in volume, and would tend to increase expenses.

Also, William McC. Martin, Jr., president of the exchange, was said to have received many complaints from newspapers that a longer trading period would seriously hamper publication of quotation tables.

Reorganization Plan to Reopen Cramp Shipyards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Provision for the discharge of claims and delinquent tax liens against the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia and for the formation of a new company, the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, is being worked out under the direction of Joseph P. Ripley, President of Harriman Ripley & Co.

In the provisions is the plan to issue common stock in acquisition of a first mortgage and general mortgage bonds of the old company.

The new company proposes, after a registration statement which is being filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, becomes effective on or about Sept. 20, to offer common stock in exchange for the general mortgage 6 per cent bonds of the old company in the ratio of sixteen shares for each $1,000 bond, as well as rights to subscribe to additional common shares if any are issued for cash, which may be done to provide working capital and for other purposes.

The reorganization plan, which was initiated in response to the request of the Secretary of Navy, will speed the reopening of the 110-year-old shipyard for the construction of cruisers or other naval ships. Operations at the plant, which was established by William Cramp in 1830, were discontinued in 1927 when a decline in shipbuilding set in.

On May 31 last, the old company had outstanding a $600,000 first mortgage, on which there was unpaid interest of $454,500, and $2,499,500 general mortgage 6 per cent bonds on which there was unpaid interest of $1,783,880. Of the bonds, $2,075,000 are owned by the American Ship and Commerce Corporation.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 non. Sept. 4

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Cables	$4.04	$4.03½	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2280	.2279	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0068	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0387	.0387	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
Spain	.0925	.0925	.1468**
South America			
Argentina—peso*†	.2290	.2275	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3600	.3600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.3032	.3032	.8440
India—rupee	.2345	.2343	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2250	.2263	*
Shanghai—dol	.0525	.0549	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4978	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8737	.3775	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.3035x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ‡‡Not quoted. xNominal.

General Aniline & Film Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—General Aniline & Film Corporation reported for six months to June 30 net income of $1,492,197, equal to $2.03 a share on the common "A" and 20 cents a share on the common "B" stock. Comparable figures for last year were not available, this being the first six-month earning statement issued by the present corporation.

Keystone Steel & Wire

NEW YORK (AP)—Keystone Steel & Wire Co. reported for the year ended June 30 net income of $1,418,221, equal to $1.87 a share on the capital stock, compared with $897,299, or $1.18 a share in the preceding year.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	131.48	28.72	22.65
Net changes	+1.74	+.72	+.15
Previous close	129.74	28.00	22.50
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Joins Firestone

Wilbur Shaw

Appointed Manager of the aeronautics division of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Mr. Shaw is President of the Indianapolis Aero Club, a member of the National Aeronautical Association and the Quiet Birdmen organization.

Demand for Wool Rising and Prices Show an Increase

Weekly Wool Review

Prices for raw wool are at the 90-cent-a-pound mark, clean basis, to start off the new month, following a substantial volume of business with advancing prices during the closing days of August. Several million pounds of wool changed hands in the past week or 10 days, with prices rising to 90 cents, actually paid, for lots of wool in New Mexico and Wyoming and possibly elsewhere.

In the Boston market, 88 cents for good Class III fine wools is asked, clean, and is not too easy to secure. Buyers show more resistance to the strong advances than has been their wont of late. Well posted observers agree that prices cannot hope to hold unless civilian buying develops to "take up the slack" when Government orders subside. Meanwhile the civilian trade continues lethargic, as far as interest in raw wool or wool goods is concerned.

Wool is being gradually sold out by western growers, with Texas appearing to be the only State where there is evidently any volume of wool remaining in growers' hands.

Mohair is quoted at 50 to 52 cents a pound for adult Texas mohair in original bags, and 70 to 75 cents for kid mohair. Sorted adult mohair of the finer grades is in some demand at firm prices.

Cuban Senate Passes Bill for Issue To Pay Foreign Debts

HAVANA, Sept. 4 (AP)—By a vote of 15 to 2, the Cuban Senate last night passed a bill authorizing a new bond issue of Cuba's foreign debt to mature Dec. 31, 1953.

The bill provides for a new bond issue totalling $8,664,400 at 4½ per cent annually and settlement of the public works gold bond debt to the Warren Brothers, Purdy & Henderson and several other minor Cuban firms.

The bill now goes to the House where it is expected to pass shortly.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

Bank Stocks

Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40)	35½	37½
Bank of Man (.80a)	15	16½
Bank of N Y (14)	313	320
Bankers Tr (2)	48½	50½
Bklyn Tr (4)	69	74
Cen Han Bk & Tr (4)	89	92
Chase Nat (1.40)	28¾	30¼
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	42¾	44¾
Commercial (8)	163	169
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	12½	14
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	49	50
Empire Tr (3)	40¼	43¼
First Nat (Bos) (2)	42½	44½
First Natl (100)	1695	1735
Guaranty Tr (12)	263	268
Irving Tr (.60)	10½	11½
Manufacturers Tr (2)	32½	34½
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51¾	53¾
Natl City (1)	24¼	25¾
N Y Trust (5)	101½	104½
Public (1½)	29	30½
Title G & T	2¾	3¾

Insurance Stocks

Aetna Cas (4a)	114½	118½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	47¼	49¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28½	30
Am Equit (1)	17½	19
Am Ins Nwk (½a)	12¼	13¾
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	43½	45½
Am Reserve (1e)	14¾	16¼
Am Surety (2½)	46¼	48¼
Automobile (1a)	36	38
Balt Amer (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Boston (16a)	594	614
Carolina (1.30)	28½	30
City of N Y (1.20)	21¼	22¾
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	24¾	26¼
Contin Cas (1.20)	32	34¼
Fid & Dep (4a)	116	120
Firem's Nwk (.40)	8¾	10
Frank Fire (1a)	28	29½
Gen Reinsur (1a)	38½	40¾
Georg Home (1a)	23	26
Glens Falls (1.60)	41	43
Globe & Rep (½)	8¾	9¾
Globe & Rut	9	12
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	25¼	26¾
Hanover (1.20)	24¼	25¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	79	82
HomeFire Sec	1¼	2¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	29¼	30¾
Homestead (1)	17¾	19¼
Knick'bk'er (½)	8¼	9¼
Lincoln Fire	1¾	2½
Maryland Cas	1⅜	2⅜
Mass Bond (3½)	59½	62
Natl Fire (2)	52¾	54¾
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7	8
New Amst Cas (.80)	16	17¼
N. Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47½
N Y Fire (.80)	15	16½
Nor East Ins	2¾	3¾
Nor River (1)	23	24½
Phoenix (2a)	76	80
Prov Wash (1a)	32¾	34¾
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	25¼	26¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	23¾	25¼
Rh Isl Ins	2½	4
St Paul Fire (8)	220	230
Springfield (4½a)	111	114
Sun Life (15)	220	270
Travelers (16)	401	411
U S Fid & G (1)	19¾	21
U S Fire (2)	45¾	47¾
Westchester (1.20a)	31¼	33¼

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Hecker Products Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Hecker Products Corp., manufacturer and distributor of food products and household accessories, reported for fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $801,843, equal to 52 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,969,903 or $1.21 a share in the preceding year.

Sharp Decline Seen in World Chemical Study

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 — The world's activity in chemical research has slumped 13 per cent since the outbreak of the European war in September of last year, according to a report by Prof. E. J. Crane of Ohio State University to the American Chemical Society, scheduled to hold its 100th meeting in Detroit, Sept. 9 to 13.

The drop, as reflected in the scientific, technical and trade publications of all nations, compares with the decline of about 24 per cent in the year following the beginning of the World War in 1914, says Professor Crane. He is editor of the "Chemical Abstracts," in which the findings of the Society's international science reporting system are recorded.

U. S., Russia Progressive

He suggests that the main reason for the lesser effect of war on fundamental chemistry lies in the notable shifts which have taken place in the centers of chemical investigation. The United States and Russia have grown markedly in chemical activity, for example, while Germany, though still an important center has lost its leading position of pre-World War days.

"Figures show that during 1939 some 27.5 per cent of the reported scientific investigations of chemical interest issued throughout the world came from United States laboratories," he says, "an increase from 20.7 per cent for 1913."

"Russia, a small factor in chemical research before the World War and for a number of years thereafter, is showing strong appreciation of science now, and has climbed from a chemical research output of 2.5 per cent in 1913 to 11.1 per cent in 1939.

Germany Less Active

"Germany in 1913 led by a wide margin with 34.4 per cent of the world's chemical papers, but in 1939 the figure for Germany was 18.4 per cent. The output of the British Empire has remained approximately constant, having been 14.4 per cent in 1913 and being 14.0 per cent now.

"French chemical activity in 1913 was shown by the publication of 13.0 per cent of the world's reports of chemical investigations, a figure which had dropped to 9.1 per cent in 1939. All other countries put together accounted for 15 per cent of the published reports in 1913 and for approximately 20 per cent of them in 1939. Of these other countries, the leading producers, in the order named, are Japan, Italy, and Holland, with Japan showing sturdy growth from an almost negligible position in 1913.

"It is, of course, true that there is considerable research activity, particularly during wartime, that is not published, but in general the publication of the results of their investigations by scientists is well-established procedure. It is their means of co-operation, so essential to progress. Co-operation by scientists, even within a single nation, is difficult without publication."

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
Sept.	73⅞	75⅞	73⅞	75¼	74⅛
Dec.	76¼	77¾	76⅛	77⅛	76½
May	77⅝	78⅝	77¼	78	77⅞
Corn					
Sept.	62⅛	62¾	62	62⅜	62¼
Dec.	58	58¼	57¼	57¼	58
May	59⅜	59½	58	58	59¼
Oats					
Sept.	.29⅞	.30¾	.29¾	.30	.29¾
Dec.	.30⅛	.30⅜	.29⅞	.29⅞	.30⅛
May	.31⅛	.31½	.30⅞	.31	.31
Soy Beans					
Oct.	..	..	..	.73	.72¼
Dec.	.73½	.73¾	.72⅝	.73¾	.72¾
May	..	..	..	.75	.74½
Rye					
Sept.	.39¾	.41⅜	.39¾	.40¾	.39⅞
Dec.	.42¾	.44⅛	.42¾	.43¾	.42¾
May	.45¾	.47⅜	.45⅜	.46⅝	.45¾

Cotton

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.38	9.43	9.35	9.41	9.36
Dec.	9.30	9.38	9.28	9.35	9.31
March	9.17	9.20	9.15	9.20	9.15
May	9.02	9.03	8.98	9.02	9.00
July	8.79	8.83	8.77	8.82	8.78

Liverpool

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	7.84	7.80	7.80	7.78
January	7.51	7.48	7.48	7.42
March	7.27	7.23	7.25	7.18
May	7.08	7.08	7.08	7.03

Raw Silk

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Raw silk futures No. 1 closed 2-3½ higher. Sales 300 bales.

	High	Low	Last
September	2.55	2.55	2.55
December	2.53	2.50½	2.53½b
January	2.53	2.49½	2.53

b—Bid.

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	93.2	93.8	93.2	93.7	93.5b
December	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	90.5b
March	88.1	88.2	87.6	88.0	88.1

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	9.37	9.60	9.37	9.60	9.60
Dec.	9.49	9.80	9.34	9.80	9.62
March	9.70	9.85	9.50	9.85	9.75

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.67b
December	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75

b—Bid.

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	19.25	19.28	19.25	19.28	19.22b
Dec.	19.25	19.31	19.25	19.31	19.22

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Hosiery Shipments Decline

NEW YORK—Shipments of all types of hosiery during July amounted to 9,243,534 dozen pairs, as compared with 9,482,686 dozen pairs shipped during July, 1939, acording to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. Shipments of women's full-fashioned hosiery amounted to 2,642,932 dozen pairs, of which 221,802 dozens were nylon and 2,421,130 dozen pairs were knit mainly of silk. Women's full-fashioned shipments during July, 1939, amounted to 2,392,032 dozen pairs.

New York Curb

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:30
700	Aero Sup B (¼e)	5⅝	5½	5½
300	Ainsworth (¼g)	5¾	5⅝	5¾
30	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	104⅞	104½	104½
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	94¼	94¼	94¼
100	Allied Int Inv pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
250	Alum Co Am (3e)	162	159	162
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114	113½	114
250	Alum Ltd (4½e)	88	86	88
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	34⅞	34¼	34⅞
300	Am Exp Lines (¾e)	12½	11¾	12½
50	Am Fork & Hoe	10¾	10¾	10¾
400	Am Gas & El	33⅞	33¾	33¾
100	Am Gas & El pf	111½	111½	111½
300	Am Gen	3	3	3
200	Am Laun Mach (.80a)	16	16	16
200	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	28½	28	28½
100	Am Mfg (½e)	20	20	20
100	Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Am Republics	5¼	5⅛	5¼
300	Am Seal-Kap (.12e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
900	Am Superpow	1/16	1/16	1/16
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
200	Am Thread pf (¼)	3	3	3
500	Ang-Wupp	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Ark P & L pf (7)	94	94	94
200	Art Met Wks (.60)	5	4⅞	5
400	Asso G & El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Atl Cst Fish	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Atl Cst Line Co (1g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Atl Rayon (.10e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1000	Aviation & Tran	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
500	Babcock & Wil (.60e)	28	26¾	28
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	26¾	26¾	26¾
800	Baldwin Loco war	6¾	6⅜	6¾
100	Baldwin Rub (½a)	5½	5½	5½
100	Basic D'mite (⅜e)	5½	5½	5½
600	Bath Iron Wks (¼e)	15	14¾	14¾
300	Beech Airc	5¾	5½	5¾
300	Bell Airc	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
10	Bell Tel Can (8)	106	106	106
100	Berk & Gay Furn	¼	¼	¼
100	Bickfords (1.20)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Birds S Fdy	6	6	6
900	Bliss (E W)	15½	14⅞	15¼
1200	Blue Ridge	¾	⅝	⅝
500	Blumenthal (S)	6½	6½	6½
100	Bohack (HC)	2	2	2
400	Braz Tr L&P	3¾	3½	3¾
300	Breeze Corp (½g)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
1100	Brewst Aero	10¼	10	10¼
100	Brillo Mfg (.80)	11	11	11
100	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Buckeye P L (3e)	36¾	36¼	36¼
100	Buf N&EP 5 pf (5)	99	98½	98½
100	Bunk Hill & S (¾e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
300	Carnation (1a)	33¼	33	33
300	Carrier Corp	8¼	8⅛	8¼
100	Castle (AM) (1a)	18½	17½	18½
125	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	122	120	120
200	Celluloid	4⅜	4	4⅜
25	Celluloid pf	25½	25½	25½
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
75	Cen P&L pf (7)	113½	113	113½
50	Cen St E cv pf n	1	1	1
50	Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	68½	68½	68½
200	Chi Riv&Mch (¾e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
225	Childs pf	11¼	11	11¼
900	Cities Service	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Cit Svc pf	74	73½	73½
100	Clark Control (1e)	15⅛	15	15
100	Claude Neon Lts	¼	¼	¼
200	Cleve Tract	5	5	5
200	Colon Develop	¾	¾	¾
1100	Colo Fuel&I war	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
150	Colts P F Arms (2)	77	76	77
100	Comwlth & So war	1/16	1/16	1/16
50	Comm P Svc (1.80a)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Conn Tel&Tel	¾	¾	¾
40	C G&EBalpfB (4½)	116¾	116¼	116¼
200	Cons Gas Ut	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cons Ret Strs	3	3	3
300	Cons Stl Corp	5¾	5½	5¾
50	Cont G&E pr pf(7)	93¼	92¾	93¼
200	Cooper-Bess	8⅛	8	8⅛
400	Copper Range	4	3⅞	4
100	Cornuc G Min	¾	¾	¾
100	Creole Pet (½a)	13½	13½	13½
100	Crocker-Wh El M	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Darby Pet	3½	3½	3½
100	Decca Records (.20)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1100	Dennison Mfg A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
75	DennisonMdb(4½k)	55¼	55	55¼
300	DetMichStove	1¼	1¼	1¼
4400	Det Paper Prod	6⅛	5¾	6⅛
20	Det Stl Prod (½e)	19	18¾	19
100	Diamond Shoe (2)	30	30	30
10	Draper Corp (3a)	63	63	63
100	Duro-Test	1	1	1
20	Eagle Pich Ld (.20e)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
600	East Gas&F	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
200	East G&F 6pf	24½	24¼	24½
50	EastG&Fprpf(4½k)	55	55	55
400	EasyWashMB (½)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2700	ElBond&Sh	6	5¾	6
600	ElBond&Sh pf (6)	71⅞	71¼	71⅞
100	Emerson Elec	3	3	3
10	Emp G & F 6% pf	76	76	76
175	Equity Corp $3 pf	20⅛	19¾	20⅛
300	Fairchild Av (¼e)	9½	9¼	9½
200	Fairchild En & Air	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Fanny Farm (1½)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Fansteel Met	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Fiat RCT	12½	12½	12½
300	Ford M Can A (1)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.14e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Froedt G & M (.80)	9	9	9
100	Fruehauf Tra (1.40)	22	22	22
25	Fuller 4% pf (4)	37½	37½	37½
100	Gen Alloys	1	1	1
200	Gen Firepfg (.60e)	15½	15¼	15½
20	Gen Invest pf	53	53	53
100	Gen Share	⅝	⅝	⅝
25	GenWat&Epf(3)	40¼	40¼	40¼
1000	Glen Ald Coal (1.15a)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
100	Godchaux S A (15b)	19	19	19
100	Godchaux Sug B	5½	5½	5½
50	Gt Atl & P nx(6½e)	95½	94½	95½
100	Greenf T&D	9	9	9
300	Gulf Oil	28½	28½	28½
10	Gulf St Ut 6 pf	112	112	112
100	Hall Lamp (1e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Hammer Pap (½e)	25	25	25
200	Hartford Ray vtc	¾	¾	¾
400	Harvard Brew (.05e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	Hearn D St pf(2¼k)	21	21	21
400	Hecla Min (.35e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Holophane (1e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Horn & Hard	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
300	Humble Oil (1⅜e)	52	51	52
300	Hygrade Fd	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6	6	6
1100	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	8½	7⅞	8½
10	IndplsP&L pf (6½)	110½	110½	110½
1300	Int Pap&Pow war	3⅛	3	3⅛
1900	Int ePtrol (1½)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
400	Int Vitamin (.30)	4	4	4
500	Jacobs (F. L.)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
700	Jones & Lau Stl	23½	22	23¼
100	Kennedy's (.85e)	6	6	6
500	Lake Shore M(1½)	15	14½	15
100	Lakey Fdy & M	3½	3½	3½
50	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	13	13	13
1300	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	9¼	9	9¼
100	Long Is L pf B	31½	31	31½
100	Massey-Harris	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Master Elec 1.80e)	30	30	30
200	McWill Dredg	5½	5½	5½
10	Mead John (3a)	145	145	145
200	Merritt-C&S	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Mesabi Iron	6	6	6
100	Mid St P Btc (.10e)	¾	¾	¾
900	Mid West Corp	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
25	Midvale (4e)	110	110	110
100	Mid-West Abr	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Molybdenum (½e)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
50	Montg Ward A (7)	162	162	162
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Nat Belias Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
001	Nat City Lines (¾e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Nat Cont	11	11	11
900	Nat Fuel G (1)	10½	10½	10½
200	Nat Oil Pr	35	34¾	35
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	89½	89½	89½
100	Nat Sug Ref	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Nat Trans (½e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
300	N J Zinc (2e)	58¼	57¾	58¼
100	NY Merchand (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Niag Hud Pow	4⅛	4	4⅛
400	Niag Hud A war	1-32	1-32	1-32
200	Niag Sh Md B (¼g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Nipissing Mns	1/16	1/16	1/16
200	Noma Elec	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Nor Am Ray A (1e)	20	20	20
200	Nor Pipe L (.40e)	6⅞	6¼	6¼
100	Nor Sta Pw A	10	10	10
100	Ogden Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
75	Ohio Brass B (1½e)	20	20	20
25	Ohio Ed pf2(6)	107	107	107
200	Okla Nat Gas (1)	19	18½	19
25	OklaNGcvpf(5½)	113	113	113
300	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	33¼	33⅛	33¼
100	Pac G&E5½pf (1⅜)	30¼	30¼	30¼
5600	Pantepec Oil Ven	3¼	3	3¼
100	Paramount Mot	3	3	3
100	YPender Gr B (¾e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
800	Pennroad	2	1⅞	2
200	Pa-Cent Airl	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜
100	Pa Gas & El A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	112¼	112¼	112¼
200	PaWat&Pow (4)	56½	56½	56½
75	Pepperell (6e)	82½	80	82½
100	Pharis T&R (.455e)	4½	4½	4½
9400	Phoenix Sec	8⅛	7¾	8
350	Phoen Sec pf	31¼	30¾	31¼
290	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
280	Pitts & Lake E (2e)	62¼	61	62¼
400	Pitts Forg (½e)	12¼	12	12¼
100	Powdr & Alex (.20e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Premier Gld (.12)	¾	¾	¾
200	Prud Inves	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	P S Okla 6 pl pf (6)	108¾	108¾	108¾
25	PudSdP&L$5pf(2½k)	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
175	PugSd P&L $6 pf	24¼	24	24¼
10	Quaker Oats (5)	101	101	101
200	Republic Avia	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
200	Roosevelt Fd	2	2	2
300	Root Pet	2¼	2	2¼
300	Root Pet pf	6	5	6
100	Royal Type (4e)	56	55	56
1100	Rustless I & S (.45e)	12¾	12¼	12½
200	Ryan Aero	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
25	St Regis Pap pf	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
100	Salt Dome Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Scovill Mfg (¾e)	27½	27⅜	27½
900	Segal Lock & H	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Seiberling Rub	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Selby Shoe (⅜e)	10	10	10
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	45	45	45
300	Sentry S Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Shaw W&P (.90)	13	13	13
100	Sherwin-Wms (2¼e)	80½	80½	80½
50	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	109	109	109
100	Simmons Har & Pt	5	5	5
60	Singer Mfg (6)	101¼	100½	101¼
30	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	46½	45	46½
100	So Phosphate (a60)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Stand Cap & S (.60e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	14	14	14
100	St Oil Ky (1)	19¼	18¾	18¾
200	St Oil Ohio (1)	31¾	31½	31¾
2500	St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Stand Stl Sprg (1e)	36	33	34
100	Stinnes (H)			
100	Sunray Oil (.05e)	1½	1½	1½
800	Taggart	3½	3	3½
300	Tampa El (2.24)	27	27	27
300	Taylor (K) Dist	1⅛	1	1
100	Texon Oil&L (.30e)	3	3	3
250	Thew Shovel (½e)	17½	17	17½
100	Tilo Roof (¾a)	8	8	8
10	Todd Shipyds (3½e)	72	72	72
300	Transwest Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Tubize Chat A (2c)	30	30	30
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Udylite Corp (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
400	Unit Airc Pr (.10e)	11½	11½	11½
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Unit Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Unit Gas pf (6¾k)	108¾	107¾	108¾
1000	Unit Lt & Pow B	½	½	½
300	Unit Lt & P pf	29⅛	29	29⅛
425	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	60⅞	60	60⅞
1000	US & Int Sec	¼	¼	¼
100	USPlywd cv pf(1½)	33	33	33
100	U S Rub Recl	3	3	3
200	Unit Wall Pap	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Univ Corp vtc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
150	Univ Insur (1)	22¾	22⅞	22¾
1000	Utah-Idaho Sug	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
200	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	70	69½	70
100	Valspar Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	VanNorm MT (1.20e)	26¼	26	26¼
200	Vultee Airc	8¼	8	8
100	WagnerBak vtc (½e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Wellington Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	West Va C&C	2	2	2
100	West Air Exp	4½	4½	4½
10	West Md 1 pf	52	52	52
100	Wichita R Oil	6¾	6¼	6¾
100	Wolverine T (¼e)	5½	5½	5½
200	Wright Harg (.40a)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞

Total stock sales today (estimated), 85,000 shares; year ago, 653,220 shares.

New York Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:30
5 Ala Pow 5s '68	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6 Ala Pow 4½s '67	103¼	103	103
1 Ala Pow 5s '56	105	105	105
1 Am G&E 3¾s '70	109½	109½	109½
2 Am G&E 2¾s '50	105	105	105
15 Am P&L 6s 2016	104	103¼	103¼
5 Ark P&L 5s '56	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
4 As Elec 4½s '53	50¼	50	50¼
17 As G&E 5s '50	16	15½	16
38 As G&E 5s '68	16	15¼	16
30 As G&E 4½s '49	16	15¾	16
8 As T&T 5½s '55 A	68¼	67½	68¼
1 Baldw L 6s '50	115	115	115
17 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	106	104¾	106
5 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	106½	104¾	106½
2 Birm El 4½s '68	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Birming Gas 5s '59	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Broad Riv P 5s '54	103	103	103
10 Can Nor P 5s '53	85	83½	84½
5 Can Pac 6s '42	76½	76½	76½
1 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Cen St El 5½s '54	33	32¾	33
2 Cen St El 5s '48	32¾	32¾	32¾
8 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	77	76¾	77
10 Cities Ser 5s '69	79¾	79¼	79¾
2 Cities Ser 5s '66	81¾	81¾	81¾
23 Cities Ser 5s '58	79½	78¾	79½
142 Cities Ser 5s '50	80⅝	79¾	80⅝
11 Cit S U&L 5½s '49	88⅛	86⅞	88⅛
37 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	87⅞	86	87⅞
4 Commun P&L 5s '57	97⅛	97	97⅛
2 Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	109½	109½	109½
9 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	95¼	95	95¼
41 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	91⅝	91¼	91¼
2 Cuban Tob 5s '44	49¼	49¼	49¼
22 East G&F 4s '56 A	83¼	82¼	83¼
2 EdisonElIllum3½s'65	111	111	111
4 El Paso El 5s '50 A	104½	104½	104½
45 Elec P&L 5s 2030	84⅞	84¼	84⅞
2 Fed Water 5½s '5	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Fla P&L 5s '54	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Fla Pow 4s '66 C	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Gatineau Pow 3¾s '69	78½	77	78½
3 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Gen WWk 5s '43A	100½	100½	100½
9 Geo Pow 5s 67	106½	106½	106½
5 Green Mt Pow 3¾s 63	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	73½	73½	73½
1 Groc St Prod 6s 45	55	55	55
21 Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	105¼	104⅞	105¼
22 Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	98¼	97¼	98¼
15 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107½	107¼	107⅜
8 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	106	105¼	105¼
1 Ind Hyd El 5s 58	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Ind Svc 5s 50	73	73	73
12 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	72	71¼	72
27 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	95	92⅞	95
10 Int P Sec 7s 57E	27¾	27¾	27¾
22 Inters Pow 6s '52	39	38½	39
11 Inters Pow 5s '57	62	61¼	61¾
2 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	105	105	105
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '61 B	104½	104½	104½
8 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	38	38	38
2 Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	46½	46½	46½
1 Midland Val 5s '43	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	104½	104½	104½
28 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	105	104½	105
5 Miss Pow 5s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Miss Riv P 5s '51	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
4 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	107	107	107
2 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	110½	110½	110½
4 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	72½	71½	72½
4 N Eng G&E 5s '50	65⅞	65½	65¾
8 N Eng G&E 5s '47	66	65¾	65¾
3 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	99	99	99
1 N Eng Pow 5s '48	96	96	96
4 N Orl P S 6s 49 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 NY St E&G 4½s80	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Nor Am L&P5½s 5	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Ogden Gas 5s 45	111	111	111
2 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pac L&P 5s 42	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Pac P&L 5s 55	94⅞	94½	94⅞
4 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 7	104	103¾	104
1 Peo Gas L & C 4s 61	100	100	100
5 Phila El P 5½s '72	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	103½	103½	103½
1 Pitts Steel 6s '48	103	103	103
1 Portland G&C 5s '50st	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
5 Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	47	47	47
4 Pub Svc Colo 3½s '64	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
44 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	100	99½	100
9 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	98⅛	97¾	98⅛
29 Pug SdP&L4½s '50D	95½	94¾	95½
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	84½	84½	84½
1 South Car Pow 5s 57	102	102	102
1 So Cal Ed 3¾s 60B	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 So Cnty G Cal 4½s 68	105	104¾	104¾
1 So Ind Ry 4s 51	47	47	47
13 Stand G&E 6s 48st	72½	72	72
15 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	72⅝	71¾	72
3 Stand G&E 6s '51	72	72	72
6 Stand G&E 6s '57	72⅛	72	72
11 Stand G&E 6s '66	72¼	71½	72
21 Stand P&L 6s '57	72	71⅜	72
2 Starrett Corp 5s '50	23½	23	23½
5 Tex El S 5s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	70	70	70
6 Twin CRT 5½s '52A	61½	61⅛	61½
5 Unit El NJ 4s '49	92	91½	91½
3 Unit L&P 6s '75	86½	86½	86½
3 Unit L&P 5½s '59	106½	106½	106¼
20 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	93	92½	93
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	103½	103½	103½
5 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	4½	4½	4½
4 Wash Ry & El 4s '51	72⅞	72	72⅞
3 Wash Wat P 3½s '64	108	108	108
4 West Newsp Un 6s '44	51½	51	51½
26 West Pa El 5s 2030	72	71¾	71⅞
1 West Pa Tract 5s '60	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Wisc P&L 4s '66 A	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 York Rys 5s '47 st	98	98	98

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	11½	11½	11½
1 Parana Braz 7s '58	13	13	13
2 Terni Elec 6½s '53	29⅛	29	29⅛

Total bond sales today (estimated) 900,000. Year ago 2,346,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also paid or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (nr) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 4

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	32c	32c	32c	32c
..	Am Pneumt 1pf	18	18	18	18
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	83½	83½	83½	83½
.40	Bird & Son, Inc	9	9	9	9½
8.75	Bos & Albany	84	84	84	82½
	Bos Edison	35⅞	35	35⅞	35¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	44⅞	43	44⅞	43
..	Brown Durrell	75c	75c	75c	75c
..	Copper Range	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅝
..	Est Gas & Fuel	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
..	E Gas & F pf	24½	24½	24½	24½
1.12½	E Gas&F pr pf	55⅜	54⅛	55⅜	54¼
1.00	Emplyrs Group	21	20½	21	20⅜
1.25	First Nat Stors	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	40⅞
..	Isle Royale	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
..	Maine Cent pf	22	22	22	19
..	Mergenthaler	15	14½	15	15
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	116½	115⅞	115½	116
.40	Reece But H	8	8	8	8
..	Reece Fold M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
.80a	Torrington	28½	28	28½	28½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	61¼	61	61	61

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 31 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts $10,094,898.03 ($12,401,238.62); expenditures $17,760,046.11 ($16,398,568.22); net balance $2,453,661,570.11 ($2,231,165,208.02); working balance included $1,720,388,084.86 ($1,539,275,080.88); customs receipts for month $23,630,230.52 ($27,212,786.91); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $778,417,075.17 ($727,825,620.27); expenditures $1,538,980,405.02 ($1,629,373,674.04); excess of expenditures $760,563,329.85 ($901,548,053.77); gross debt $43,905,240,096.48 ($40,891,232,891.16); increase over previous day $888,010.57. gold assets $20,912,737,723.16 ($16,645,065,189.82).

Commerce and Finance

Commerce Commission Raises Motor Truckers' Rates in East

Business and Industry

New Tax Bill Seen Onerous By Chamber

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP) — The United States Chamber of Commerce asserted that enactment of the House-approved excess profits tax bill would "depress business activity and jeopardize the defense program."

"It would disturb the markets for commodities and securities and produce other serious repercussions," the chamber added in a study prepared by its subcommittee on revenue legislation.

The bill proposes taxes of 20 to 50 per cent on profits in excess of "normal" and provides optional methods for determining normal profits. By one method, a corporation may take the average of its earnings from 1936-39 inclusive; by the other, it could figure as normal profits its earnings up to 7 per cent on the first $500,000 of its invested capital, and up to 5 per cent on the remainder.

The chamber declared that "the bill imposes disastrous taxes upon profits which are only normal and essential, and not in any sense excessive, and not even remotely related to expenditures for national defense."

The chamber said "a properly-devised excess profits tax" should provide special assessment provisions for these special types of corporations:

"(A) Hhose which have both abnormally small earnings during the past four years and low invested capital;

"(B) Those which, during the base period, had an increasing trend of profits not arising from the national defense program; and,

"(C) Those which, as a result of years of research, exploration or development, finally realize profits during a year which is subject to the excess profits tax."

The chamber contended, too, that the rates should not be based solely on the dollar volume of income.

"Any graduation of rates," it said, "should be based upon the relative percentage of the 'excess' profits over normal profits."

WASHINGTON (AP) — J. R. Short, Chicago cereal milling company president, testified that the excess profits tax bill passed by the House would increase 1940 taxes on his corporation "72 per cent over the taxes we paid in 1939."

Mr. Short appeared before the Senate Finance Committee, and his testimony was followed by an assertion by Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan that many small corporations "are just about going to be decimated" by the proposed tax.

Mr. Short said his corporation would receive "no benefits from defense spending." He added that it had increased earnings in each of the past four years, which would be the basis for computing the proposed new taxes.

The House-approved tax measure was designed to apply to excess profits resulting from national defense spending. Mr. Short declared that it would "heavily penalize" many new and small corporations which did not profit from armament outlays.

"The new corporation that is growing will be heavily penalized," he said.

Paul P. Cohen of Niagara Falls, N. Y., as a representative of a number of textile and building material companies, testified that "small companies will be driven into partnership form with a likely net loss to the Government rather than any gain" if the bill were passed in its present form.

John Benson of New York, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, told the committee that it would be "inequitable" to base the surplus profits tax on earnings of the advertising business for the last four years "when the average falls far below normal earning power."

Joins Edison Board

Gordon S. Rentschler

Elected a trustee of the Consolidated Edison Co., Inc., and a member of its executive committee. He succeeds the late James H. Perkins. Mr. Rentschler is Chairman of the National City Bank.

Aircraft Head Says Expansion Withheld Due to Senate Bill

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, Consolidated Aircraft president, said that announcement of "vast future expansion was being withheld because of a Senate bill authorizing conscription of industry."

Speaking at ceremonies dedicating the firm's new $2,500,000 addition, Major Fleet criticized nationalization of the aircraft industry, citing the failure in France.

He expressed confidence the industry would be able not only to protect America from attack but could carry the war to any enemy attacking this country.

The aircraft head said the announcement which was being withheld because of the Senate measure covered expansion "here or in Texas." Major Fleet declined to amplify his statement as to the type of expansion planned or the possible site in Texas.

"We planned announcement today of further extensive plant expansions," said Major Fleet, "but the bill recently passed by the Senate authorizing peacetime commandeering of industrial plants which may fail in any respect to please a high official of our government, makes us hesitate, much as we have been striving with all our might as a private enterprise to do our bit.

"Nationalization of her aircraft industry by France was so disastrous that that country's production fell down terribly, and even though she frantically resorted to foreign help at exorbitant expense, she collapsed as a nation and probably never will recover.

"We hope our government will not make this mistake, which would be the beginning of labor regimentation, the emasculation of labor unions which our President has stated cannot strike against the government, and the end in this country of free enterprise."

Decision to withhold announcement of the future expansion will not affect that part of an enlargement program now under way and for which contracts have been awarded, Major Fleet said. This phase of the program will cost $2,500,000.

International Electric Vice-Presidents Retire

NEW YORK (AP)—Retirement of E. Arthur Baldwin and Otto Pruessman, vice-presidents and European and Far Eastern managers of the International General Electric Company, respectively, has been announced by Clark H. Minor, President.

The retirements become effective Sunday. Mr. Baldwin joined the General Electric Company in 1898 and went to Paris in 1927 as general European manager.

Mr. Pruessman was sent to Japan in 1918 as representative of the Western Electric Company and director of the Nippon Electric Company. The following year he joined the International General Electric in Japan and in 1927 was named Far Eastern manager.

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I. C. C. Raises Motor Truck Carrier Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Various rates of motor truck carriers in trunk line railroad territory covering an area south from New York to North Carolina have been too low, says the Interstate Commerce Commission in an order setting up new minimum rates to be effective at once.

The new rates are the result of an extensive inquiry by the commission on its own initiative and partly as a result of a complaint by the Middle Atlantic States Motor Carriers Conference, Inc., that some carriers in the trunk line territory were charging unreasonable low rates that were non-compensatory and unjustly discriminatory.

I. C. C. Finds Improvement

Rate increases in the section between New York and Washington had been ordered some time ago by the commission following an earlier inquiry. "The result," it was noted in the 200-page opinion, "was an improvement of the rate situation within the limited territory covered by that proceeding, but in the much more extensive territory covered by the present investigation rate conditions continued to be confused, unstable and financially perilous to the motor carriers."

The commission's report stated that at the beginning of the investigation, the motor carriers' conference formed a committee of conference and non-conference truckers to submit what they considered appropriate rates on a number of commodities and that these were eventually adopted as conference proposals.

"Generally, all carriers prayed for the issuance of a general minimum rate order herein," the report continued. "The Middle Atlantic Shippers' motor carriers committee, a temporary body formed for the purpose of presenting evidence in this proceeding and consisting of various shippers and representatives of Chambers of Commerce, by motion seeks a discontinuance of this proceeding on the ground that the carriers have failed to show that the present rates are in violation of law or that the proposed rates are justified. The motion is denied."

Mr. Eastman Dissents

Decided dissent from the majority opinion was voiced by Joseph B. Eastman, chairman of the Commission. He held that the ICC findings constituted "very drastic action quite unprecedented so far as our regulation of railroad rates is concerned."

In making those decisions, he said, the members of the Commission "realized that we were stretching to the very limit our minimum rate authority."

He concluded his dissenting opinion with the statement that a "difficult problem" was involved.

"As at present advised," he said, "I am much inclined to the opinion that unless we are prepared and able to undertake an adjustment under the minimum rate power of all the rates of the various competing types of carriers, so far as they are within our jurdisdiction, which have the effect of dividing traffic among the types in accordance with 'inherent advantages,' where there are marked differences in such advantages, we cannot in justice to the motor carriers or with regard to their financial needs impose such a rate structure upon them as the shippers apparently desire."

Gold Imports Fall Abruptly in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports fell abruptly to $36,549,136 in the week ended Aug. 28, from a recent average of about $100,000,000 a week.

The amount shifts nearly every week with the quantity of British Empire metal coming in.

Incoming shipments included $23,681,479 from Canada, $4,172,492 from Mexico, $2,916,572 from Portugal, $1,129,695 from the United Kingdom, $1,174,508 from Hong Kong, and $1,635,241 from South Africa, last week.

In the absence of large imports, foreign countries withdrew $36,437,781 from their deposits in the Federal Reserve system, reducing the total of earmarked gold to $1,644,426,190.

Silver imports gained somewhat to $905,873, including $228,329 from Canada, and $489,822 from Mexico.

Exports amounted to $7,792 of gold and $1,537 of silver.

Reading Co. Reports Gain

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Reading Company reported net railway operating income for July of $1,142,302, an increase of $334,083 for the same month in 1939. For the seven months ended July 31 net operating income was listed as $7,025,424, an increase of $1,203,350 for the comparable period a year ago.

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Diamond Cutting Center Moving to New York

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Upper left: Two days' yield of diamonds, Kimberley, South Africa. Upper right: A worker sorting rough diamonds. Lower: Diamond mine, Pretoria, Transvaal.

Dow Chemical Co. Plans $15,000,000 Debenture Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Dow Chemical Co. has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering $15,000,000 of 10-year debentures due on Sept. 1, 1950, and 103,199 shares of common stock, no par value. The interest rate on the debentures is to be furnished by amendment.

Smith, Barney & Co., will head the underwriters offering the issue. The common stock is to be offered at $100 a share to the company's common stockholders of record of Sept. 20 on the basis of one share for each ten shares held. Transferable subscription warrants expiring on Oct. 11 are to be issued to the common stockholders. The company stated that any of the stock not subscribed for may be sold by order of the directors at not less than $100 a share without the necessity of reoffering such shares to holders of the common stock.

According to the registration statement, $5,125,000 of the net proceeds will be applied to the redemption, at 102½ of $5,000,000 of 3 per cent fifteen-year debentures. The balance of the proceeds will be added to the company's cash funds which will be called upon for expenditures for capital additions, replacements and improvements to plants, processes and facilities for the manufacture of new products and to meet increased demands for old products.

Wallpaper Firm Shows $320,265 Net for Year

CHICAGO — United Wallpaper Factories, Inc., in their annual report, showed a net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, after all charges, of $320,265, which compared with a net loss of $216,198 for the year ended June 30, 1939. The 6 per cent First Mortgage Bonds of the company were retired with a bank loan at 2½ per cent and cash on hand. A preferred stock dividend of $1.50 per share payable September 3, 1940, to stock of record August 26, 1940, was declared, as was also the preferred stock dividend of $1.50 per share payable Dec. 2, 1940, to stock of record November 25, 1940.

Net sales increased to $6,392,223 for the fiscal year as contrasted with $5,297,132 fro the previous year, an increase of 20.7 per cent.

Diamond Shoe Calls Vote On Recapitalization Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—A special meeting of shareholders of the Diamond Shoe Corp. has been called for Sept. 9 to vote on a recapitalization plan.

The plan calls for retirement of the 6½ per cent preferred stock, the issuance of new 5 per cent preferred stock and a two-for-one split of the common shares.

Part of the new preferred and common would be offered for public sale under the plans.

The company has a plant at Brockton, Mass. Its retail division, A. S. Beck Shoe Corp., operates more than 100 stores in shopping centers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and the Middle West.

New York on Way to Assume The Lead in Diamond Trading

NEW YORK (AP)—Out of the economic stresses created by war, New York has emerged as the world's most important diamond-cutting center, and may become the trade's leading international market place as well.

Already the industry is expanding, and preparing for even greater expansion, in the event the city is established as a trade center for rough diamonds—a position historically held by London.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Chairman of two British corporations which control 95 per cent of the world's diamond production, has been surveying the field for two months, investigating the advisability of establishing a diamond trading company here.

U. S. Trading Post

He left recently, and in a statement issued he disclosed that a proposal to establish an American company for distribution of rough diamonds was being considered as "a war measure."

"All I can say now," he added, "is that a trading company will be opened here if all considerations show such a procedure to be both practical and in the best interests of American trade."

Approximately $36,000,000 in diamonds—both rough and cut and mostly in small stones—were imported last year; in the first six months of 1940, $18,000,000 worth were brought in.

Louis Baumgold, President of the nation's largest diamond-cutting firm, said that establishment of a trading company by Mr. Oppenheimer interests would insure a supply of rough diamonds and foresaw that eventually New York would be the world's No. 1 diamond center.

Cutting of small stones, formerly done in Europe, is increasing in the United States "more and more," he said, with the trade "steadily expanding."

Of the 400 diamond cutters in the United States, Mr. Baumgold's firm employs about 100, including some refugees from Holland and Belgium. Amsterdam and Antwerp formerly were the principal cutting centers. Now, only Birmingham, England, and South Africa remain in the foreign field.

Prices Not to Rise

"For at least a year," Mr. Baumgold said, he believed there would be no increase in cost of diamonds, because sufficient supplies were on hand for that period. He said speculation had caused some increased cost of smaller stones, while advanced costs—not so great—of larger stones were attributed to higher expense of insurance and cutting.

There have never been a large number of cutters in the United States and their wages are higher than Europe's—factors which may prove a problem in further expansion.

American cutters average $60 to $90 weekly, which might add considerably to small stones' cost, one spokesman said. There might be a skilled workman shortage, although recently ranks of the artisans were swelled by some 30 refugees.

"It takes three years to make a diamond cutter," said Jules Verbeek, President of the diamond cutters union, "and then we don't accept him until he has passed a satisfactory try-out."

Fruit, Vegetable Import Quota Urged for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The conviction that it is necessary to enlarge the home market for surplus domestic production created as a result of import embargoes imposed by the United Kingdom and other Empire countries led to a report sent to Ottawa by the markets branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. This report, sanctioned by the Minister of Agriculture, urged the immediate placing of the importation of all fruits and vegetables into Canada on a quota basis under the authority of the War Measures Act, with power to increase or decrease the quota for any particular commodity.

The imports of fresh fruits and vegetables have increased greatly in the past three years, according to the report, and in 1939 the invoice cost of these was figured at $21,534,532, with transportation costs estimated at $20,000,000.

Trading Is Started In Soy Bean Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The soy bean oil futures market has "wonderful possibilities," James J. O'Donohoe President of the New York Produce Exchange, told members of the exchange on the opening day of soy bean oil trading. Sales in the opening session were 480,000 pounds.

Mr. O'Donohoe traced briefly the sharp increase in the use of the soy bean. In 1924, he said, the crop was 4,947,000 bushels, while in 1939, 87,400,000 bushels were harvested. Consumption of crude soy bean oil in the United States was 20,123,000 pounds in 1925 and 446,925,000 pounds last year, Mr. O'Donohoe said.

In 1939, he said, approximately 20,000,000 pounds of soy bean oil were used in the commercial manufacture of salad dressing, mayonnaise and related products. Among the 27 primary and vegetable fats and oils listed last year by the Bureau of Census in its annual survey of factory consumption, soy bean oil held fourth place and constituted 7.7 per cent of the total.

Pontiac, Chevrolet Retail Sales Increase in August

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP) — Pontiac division of General Motors Corporation reported its retail deliveries during the first 20 days of August numbered 7,338 units compared with 5,103 during the same period a year ago.

The announcement said that unfilled orders are 3.7 times greater than a year ago.

DETROIT (AP)—Chevrolet division of General Motors Corporation reported its retail sales of new cars and trucks during the 10-day period ended Aug. 20 totaled 19,194. In the comparable period a year ago, new unit sales numbered 14,886.

U. S. Defense Industries Leave Cities

NEW YORK (AP)—Vital defense industries are leaving congested metropolitan areas for rural or suburban sites at an increasing rate, Leonard C. Yaseen, local manager of the Fantus Factory Locating Service, said.

Changes in factory locations, Mr. Yaseen said, are being made with Federal Government approval and in some cases at government suggestion.

War industries' need for supplies of skilled labor played an important part in the decision of many companies to change their location. Also important, Mr. Yaseen added, was the site of the factory with respect to vulnerability to air attacks.

A third vital factor, it was reported, was the necessity to establish factories where quick additions to facilities could be made. In areas already crowded, this would be difficult or even impossible.

Moving plans will be accelerated, he said, by clarification of government tax schedules covering erection of new defense plants.

The Fantus Service has on hand plans covering expenditures ranging from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Important factory changes slated for the near future, Mr. Yassen said, included:

Construction in the Middle West of a 400,000-square foot plant to make precision metal parts and machine tools. This company at present employs around 10,000 workers in the New York metropolitan area and is a major factor in the United States' superiority in certain types of war and peace equipment.

An aviation engine manufacturer contemplates a branch plant in Connecticut employing about 400 men. The company is now engaged on government orders.

A large textile concern intends to set up a plant in the South, using around 1,000 workers, to fill government contracts.

Only last week Auto-Ordnance Corp. took 65,000 square feet of floor space in a Bridgeport, Conn., factory. The company employs about 300 workers who are producing Thompson semi-automatic rifles for army use.

Cease, Desist Order Against Wrapper Makers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced the issuance of an order calling upon nine members of the transparent materials converting industry to "cease and desist from agreeing to maintain uniform prices of transparent cellulose sheets and rolls such as cellophane, Sylphrap, Kodapak and Protectoid."

The commission said it also had named National Converters Institute, Chicago, Trade Association for the industry, and Richard M. McClure, institute manager.

The FTC listed these manufacturers as respondents:

Slellmar Products Company, Mount Vernon, Ohio; Milprint Products Corporation (now Milprint, Inc.), Milwaukee, Wis.; Traver Paper Corporation, Chicago; Dobeckmun Company, Cleveland, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.; Caton Printing Company, Kansas City; Thomas M. Royal & Company, Philadelphia; Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company, Nashua, N. H., and Pioneer Wrapper and Printing Company, Los Angeles.

The last three have resigned from the institute, the FTC said.

The commission charged that the respondents entered into agreements with each other to maintain uniform prices and exchanged confidential information through the institute to facilitate this.

Canadian Wheat Stores Substantially Above '39

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canadian wheat in store in Canada on Aug. 16 was 284,567,724 bushels, compared with 281,950,758 the previous week and 95,579,413 the same week last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Canadian wheat in the United States totaled 30,621,286 bushels, compared with 28,736,098 the previous week and 6,582,000 the same week of 1939.

N. Y. Stock Exchange More Active in August

NEW YORK (AP)—Transfers on the New York Stock Exchange in August were slightly ahead of the extremely small turnover in July but were sharply lower than in August, 1939.

August sales of 7,616,050 shares compared with 7,304,820 in July and 17,372,781 in August a year ago.

Bond sales were the smallest for any month since 1917 at $79,592,825, par value. Sales in July were $93,120,000 and in August, 1939, $111,394,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Christmas Cards. New "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value, appeal. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1 up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS 147 Essex St., Dept. X-1, Boston, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept 45, Rochester, N. Y.

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NEWLY remodeled kitchenettes, hotel rms., homelikes; nr. subway. Low price. Ken. 3500.

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POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele. Fall rates $16. Booklet. advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. F. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

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COUPLE wanted, man, chauffeur, butler, houseman; woman, cook-housekeeper. Box 733, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Glen Cove 4205.

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CAPABLE STENOGRAPHER who is fast, accurate and orderly; Ediphone operator preferable; advise past experience fully, with references and salary earned. Write Box A-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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OFFICES TO LET

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

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HOTEL HUNTINGTON
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Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

BOSTON—One double room and one single room with baths; very quiet and clean; price reasonable. Ken. 5908.

BOSTON—Very attractive, sunny, large front room, newly furnished; in small private family; every convenience. Hotel Tilkby, 178 Huntington Ave., top floor, Suite 12; elevator service. Ken. 5588. Nearly opposite The Mother Church.

BOSTON, 206 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Single, double rooms; hot and cold water; opposite The Mother Church Park. Com. 6007.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—Double and single rooms with privileges; permanent or transient. Tel. Com. 9109.

BRONX, N. Y., 3136 Hull Ave.—Large room, 2 exposures, conveniently located, private family; business woman preferred. SWENSON.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 44 Garfield St.—2-room apt., kitchen and bath; also single room; near Harvard Sq. Tro. 1879.

NEW YORK CITY—Room for rent to girl artist in studio apartment; village; $23 a month. Telephone Chelsea 2-2546.

N. Y. C., 230 West 76th Street (Apt. 4B)—Cheerful, outside, mid-town; convenient transportation; phone, elevator.

N. Y. C.—CHARMING ROOM, private bath; kitchen privileges; select modern apartment house; $12.50 weekly; mid-town. Circle 7-6306 (Ant. 3-F).

N. Y. C., 230 West 97th St., 2B—Clean, comfortable; single studios, facing Broadway; water, elevator, telephone; private, homelike; $6-$7.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agents New White or Domestic. Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

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ATTENDANT, good helper, sewer, reader; hour, day, night. FO 4-0726, or write Box W-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FRENCH and English speaking woman, experienced in selling and managing custom and specialty shops, hats and dresses, wishes new connection, preferably N. Y. C. Write Box P-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-7687 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

For
Attractive School Clothes
Shop at
BERNARD'S
The Women's and Children's Shop
530-32 Main Street

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place OR 3-8503

Serving the Discriminating
élégante
dry cleaners
15 Washington Pl. Ph. Orange 5-6729

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Charlotte Chase Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

Springdale Service Station
387 Springdale Ave. Tel. Or. 3-9510
One-Stop Service
Cars Called For and Delivered
COMPLETE INSPECTION WORK
BRAKES—LIGHTS

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HADDONFIELD

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson—Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

JOHN D. BARR
Insurance
Business Phone: Camden 3635

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

HADDON HEIGHTS

Appliances Fuel Oil
W. C. DAVIS
Plumbing, Heating and Oil Burner
—Service and Installation—
605 Station Ave. HH 3210

WILLIAM V. DENISE
Atlantic Service Station
Clements Bridge Rd., and White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, N. J.
For delivery service call H. H. 4432

HOBOKEN

Same Day
Dry Cleaning Service
Phone Hoboken 3-0757
U. S. CLEANERS & DYERS CO.
716 WASHINGTON STREET

Schelling Hardware Co.
734 WILLOW AVENUE
SERVICE—PHONE HO. 3-7335
PAINTS—HARDWARE
G. E. REFRIGERATORS
Delivery Service

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
BEDDING-FURNITURE-UPHOLSTERY
SLIP COVERS TO ORDER
MATTRESSES MADE OVER
POLISHING AND CABINET WORK
Phone Hob. 3-1129 Est. 1920
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

Steve's Beauty Parlor
1220 Washington St. Phone HOb. 3-5922

The Marcel Shop
264 7th St. Phone HOb. 3-3187
Offer the best of service by Competent Operators

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

HOBOKEN

(Continued)

LEVITIN & UNTERWEISER INSURANCE
2852 Boulevard, Jersey City
JOurnal Square 2-0665

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

Lillian Peddrick Schell
Pupil of Leopold Auer
Solo Violinist and Teacher
Resumes teaching September 17th
Ensemble training for all private pupils at no additional cost
7 Ridgewood Terrace S. O. 2-3972

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware anod Housewares
Fall Sale of
MIRRO ALUMINUM
CANNING SUPPLIES
FOOTBALL SUPPLIES
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Avenue

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m. 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only. Not a blend)

Estab. 1880 60 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Telephones
Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at
Orange 5-5000 Roseland, N. J.

Applegate Farm
GUERNSEY MILK
ICE CREAM
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St., Montclair 2-5980

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

The Spinning Wheel INC.
KNITTING YARNS
FREE INSTRUCTIONS
EXPERT BLOCKING
27 CHURCH STREET HELEN
MONTCLAIR OAKLEY

Persian Oriental Rugs
WASHING
REPAIRING
STORING RUGS
BROADLOOM CARPETS
M. G. YEGHIAN
196 Claremont Ave.
Mont. 2-9752

NEW BRUNSWICK

Bertha Luise Gift Shop
Art Linens
Representative for Associated Authors
Monitor Advertised Books
209 New York Ave. Near Vocational School

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

NEW FALL HATS
at the
"JANET SHOPS"
121 Halsey Street 680 Central Avenue
Newark East Orange
Under the direction of
MRS. VAN BUREN
Formerly with Franklin Simon
$1.95 to $3.95

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
N. B. C. Shredded Wheat 2 pkgs. 19c
Beech-Nut Assorted Soups doz. $1.49
Hartley's Marmalade
SO. 2-4700 155 So. Orange Avenue

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

The Servicenter
Courteous BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN *Service*
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-8611

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SEARS—Passaic
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 Madison Street
Tel Pa 2-10100

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It's Time to Look at School Clothes
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield Metropolitan Dept. Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
ARE THEIR SCHOOL CLOTHES READY FOR ROLLCALL?
Tel. PL. 6-3100—Plainfield, N. J.

For FINE FURS
consult
VOGELS
206 E. FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD
Tel. PLFD. 6-4250

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PLAINFIELD

(Continued)

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd. 6-2776

RIDGEWOOD

C. L. Hargert & Co.
INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Bonds
Direct Claim Service
2 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-2147

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
GE APPLIANCES
Refrigerators, Ranges, Dishwashers, and Modern Kitchens
Bendix Home Laundry
Ri. 6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

Place your insurance thru
MASON F. FERRIS
Girard Fire and Marine
Commercial Casualty and Insurance Companies
170 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phones 6-1817 and (res.) 6-0192 W
LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKER

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

RUTHERFORD

Werner's
Complete Outfitters to Men
Full Line of Distinctive Fall Merchandise
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

Park Cleaning Company
Quality Dry Cleaning
Cash and Carry or Delivery Service
No connections with any other store.
124 Park Ave. Ru. 2-0813-4

MAISON JIANNE
(SUZANNE HOXIE)
Our Autumn Hats Are Lovely
Prices range from $1.95 to $9.95
Including the popular GAGE HATS
2 Ames Ave. Ru. 2-2845

SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL - OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. SU 6-0271

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

WESTFIELD

(Continued)

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

Young lads and lassies going to classes have to be well dressed. We have the styles they like. Moderately priced and in wide varieties.
WEE MODERNS
209 East Broad Street We. 2-4689

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Weiherhold & Metzger
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel. 589

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St Telephone 500

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St Tel. 1067

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th
Back to Books
We Are Ready
Smart Styles

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Annual Sale Advanced 1941 Styles Fur Coats.
Sold on Lay-a-way Plan.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

PENNSYLVANIA

WESTFIELD

(Continued)

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

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Large Stocks of
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Quality Service
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Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel. 589

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St Telephone 500

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St Tel. 1067

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Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

(Continued)

Harolds VALETERIA
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
2407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Clothes are Cleaner and Last Longer—at
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4100

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

Sousan's Pharmacy
Headquarters for
Elizabeth Arden
Exquisite Cosmetics
8014 Old York Road

OLD YORK ROAD—Hatboro

Phillips' Rexall Drug Store
YORK ROAD, HATBORO
Whenever in vicinity of Hatboro, we always visit Phillips' Rexall Drug Store because, first, of the personal touch and welcome they give strangers; second, because of the interesting display of merchandise; third, because of their soda fountain. Their sodas are hard to beat. B. H. Hubbard
New Hope, Penn.

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

COPLEY'S
Candy—Ice Cream
"Your Week End Hostess Likes Candy"
417 York Road Ogontz 5010

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor . . . . . 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Swiss American Precision
Watch and Clock Repairing
GUERRY & RIESTER
Hamilton, Longines, Elgin and Gruen
Liberal allowance on your old watch
41 So. 16th St. Rittenhouse 7440

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415 . . . ATlantic 9983

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods—Notions
Men's Wear
LI 0137 Hemstitching

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

Misses Calhoon & Zoeller
would like to serve you in all branches of beauty culture
1217 HIGHLAND BUILDING
MO 5748 Pittsburgh, Pa.

John W. Geltz
Fresh and Smoked *Meats*
401 Hastings Street, Montrose 3722

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

WAYSIDE INN
TEA ROOM
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
AIR CONDITIONED
OPEN SUNDAYS
3277 W. Liberty Ave., MT. LEBANON, PA.

READING

Two Dependables
KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts., Dial 6253

Go Back to School Smartly Outfitted in Clothes from
POMEROY'S
READING, PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

(Continued)

Jeannette
5TH AND PENN ST.
READING, PA.
For Smart
Fall Suits
Coats • Frocks
Accessories

SCRANTON

Put Your Garden in Order
for Next Year
Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Ave. Phone 3-8921

Back to School
Three little words that are bringing plenty of activity to children's floor, a store in itself, at
The HEINZ Store

Don't Miss a Real Treat
SHOP AT
RALPH'S
New and Most Modern Market in Scranton
Everything to Eat
GRAND OPENING SEPT. 21ST.
Prescott and Pine Phone 4-1151

SEWICKLEY

HOVIS and HUTCHINSON
SERVICE STATION
Washing, Greasing, Tire Repairing
Auto Radios, Kelly Springfield Tires
"SUNOCO"
We Call and Deliver
Bridge and Kramer Sts. Tel. SEwickley 9715

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

WRIGHT'S SUPER QUALITY
Select Food Market
Tel. Sewickley 1900
510 Beaver St.

? What new car for 1941 will have a new type of steering gear construction that doubles or triples the time before steering wheel "play" develops?
Anderson Automobile Co.
Broad St. and Centennial Ave. Sewickley 461

CAMPBELL'S
Haberdashery
431 Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 2010

SWARTHMORE

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
RUMFORD
ALL PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The Two-to-One Leavener
MARTEL BROS.

Visit
SNOWDEN'S
Enlarged Gift, Toy, Houseware Departments
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
MEDIA, PA.

REAL ESTATE
EDWARD L. NOYES
23 So. Chester Road

Individuality and Good Taste Prevail in Our Fall Collection of
MODERATELY PRICED CLOTHES
Exclusively
DONALDSON
203 W. State St. of Media

CHEVROLET
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves.

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Ankylosed — *Ang'-ki-lost* (*a* short, *i* short, *o* long).

Means "stiffened" referring to a joint; the fundamental Greek word from which it comes signifying "curved," like a bow, for example, or like an eagle's beak.

Arbiter—*Ar'-bi-ter* (*a* as in arm, *i* short, *e* as in maker).

A direct Latin word originally meaning a "viewer," now a person who decides a dispute. It is the noun form of the Latin *arbitro*, "consider."

Elongated—*E-long'-gat-ed* (*e* as in event, *o* as in soft, *a* long, *e* short).

The word contains the stem of the Latin *longus*, which is intensified by the preposition *e*, and completed into a past participle, or adjective, by a regular termination.

Esaias (Matt. 13:14)—*E-zay'-as* (*e* as in debate, first *a* long, second *a* short).

The first *s* has a "z" sound, precisely as the *s* in the equivalent name, *Isaiah*. Esaias stands for the Greek form of the name, which in Hebrew contains two elements that denote "Jah (is) helper."

Gala—*Gay'-la* (first *a* as in male, second *a* as in sofa).

Comes through Italian "festivity" as a noun, and "festive" as an adjective. An English sound of *a* long has, by majority opinion, been found more natural than broad Italian *a* for the first vowel.

Gennesaret (Matt. 14:34)—*Gehnes'-a-ret* (*e*'s short, *a* as in sofa).

Pronounced with hard *g*. The name is applied to the Sea of Galilee.

Hezekiah (II Chron. 21:1)—*Hez'-e-ki'-a* (first *e* short, second quick-long, *i* long, *a* as in sofa).

One of the numerous Bible names ending in *iah*. This one denotes "Jah is strength."

Imperishable—*Im-per'-ish-a-b'l* (*i* short, *e* short, *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

The ending *-able* here, as in many English words, is a synthetic device based on Latin. It is a different thing from the word *able*, "competent," though it does have a similar signification. *Perish* has grown out of the Latin *perire* and has kept its Latin meaning down through time.

Intangible—*In-tan'-jib-b'l* (first two vowels short, third clipped-short).

What is tangible (Latin *tangere*, "to touch") can be laid hold of, while that which is intangible cannot be taken in the hands.

Resplendency—*Re-splen'-den-si* (first *e* quick-long, second and third *e*'s short, *i* short).

From Latin *splendere*, "to shine," intensified by the prefix *re*. Seems often to imply a focal point of glow rather than an extended area. The longer form *resplendency* may have a slightly different force from the shorter, *resplendence*, fitting an abstract rather than a concrete idea.

Transcendental—*Tran'-sen-den'-tal* (*a* short, *e*'s short, *a* as in account).

This word means idealistic or above ordinary experience. From Latin *trans*, "beyond," and *scando*, "rise" or "climb."

Translated (Hebrews 11:5)—*Trans-lat'-ed* (first *a* short, second *a* long, *e* short).

From a Latin stem, *lat-* with meaning of "carry," qualified by the preposition, *trans*, which signified "across" somewhere to a distance. The word holds right through English versions of the Bible from Wycliffe down. It represents a Greek New Testament word signifying to "place away" or "set in a changed position." This, in turn, represents a Hebrew Old Testament word which simply means "take." The historic English scholars plainly imply in "translated" something exalted; and the makers of a modern American version retain this view, construing "taken up from the earth."

Treasure—*Trezh'-er* (*e* short, *e* as in maker).

Webster allows obscure sound for the *u* and lets the last syllable go, accordingly without strict regard for the spelling. The termination does not correspond to that of *nature, stature*, and *future*; for instead of coming from Latin, it is corrupted through ages of use from the Greek word, thesaurus, which English takes over, in correct form, for polite literary purposes.

Manly Manners

Daily Anecdote

On the Conservative Side

In London, where he was to deliver a travelogue, Burton Holmes, the famous traveler, found the hall where he was to appear decidedly dingy and uninviting, and suggested to the manager that the front of the building be brightened up with a large sign spelling out in electric lights the name: "Burton Holmes."

The manager found the idea too radical, and referred Mr. Holmes to the owner of the theater, who lived some distance out of the city. The owner likewise found the lecturer's idea too large to cope with, and sent him back to his agent who, in turn, referred him to the janitor of the theater.

Mr. Holmes spent about an hour explaining his plan to the janitor.

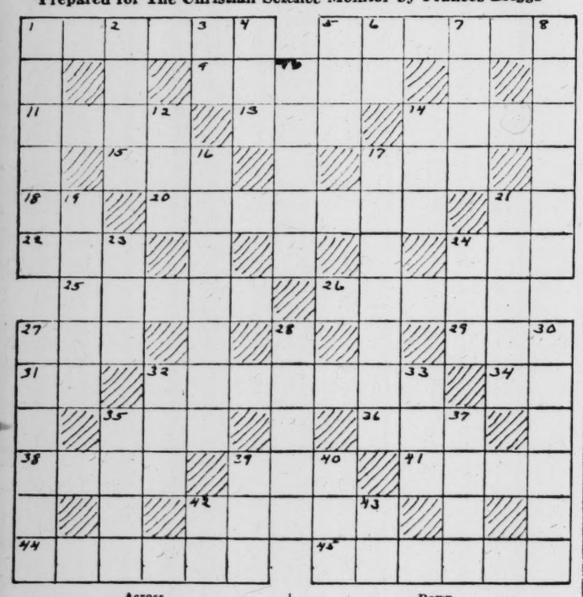
"This is a very high class and exclusive theater," said the janitor, "and we cannot put up your sign."

"Why not?" inquired the lecturer.

"Because," was the reply, "it would attract too much attention."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is a gypsy girl of Bizet's opera?
5—Who wrote "Old Black Joe"?
9—What is a manufacturing city of France?
11—Who is Alberich's brother in Wagner's opera?
13—Brevity is said to be the soul of what?
14—What is capital of Switzerland?
15—Calabrese is something to eat, don, or row—which?
17—In what month was Alexander Pushkin born?
18—Who was Judah's first-born?
20—Montevideo is capital of what country?
21—Myself.
22—Where is Falls City (abbr.)?
24—According to Shakespeare, a drowsy man has a dull what?
25—9 Across is on what river?
26—What becomes an oak?
27—What is carried by an infantryman?
29—What suffix occurs in English place names?
31—While.
32—Who is a character in "The Tempest"?
34—What is a river of Latvia?
35—What was relationship of Eleazar to Aaron?
36—Would a mozo be a bat, owl, or man?
38—What is a city of South Dakota?
39—What is a portmanteau?
41—What is used in making wampum?
42—What is a city of southeastern White Russia?
44—What English poet wrote "Pleasures of Memory"?
45—What is a city of Mississippi?

Down

1—What is a city of New Jersey?
2—What city is represented in "Titus Andronicus"?
3—What is a plural ending?
4—Lambton is a town of Australia.
5—Mrs. Jack Spratt liked what?
6—What was another name for Heliopolis?
7—What is a domino of three spots?
8—Casper, of "Der Freischutz," is what?
10—What is the wild dog of Australia?
12———Claire is a city of Wisconsin.
14—Laurel tree is what?
16—Who is a knight of a Wagner opera?
17—Who was one of the false gods adopted by people of Judah?
19—Who was twin brother of Romulus?
21—What was regarded by Israelites as gift of God and not a product of nature?
23—Who was a porter appointed by David for the ark?
24—Who was ancestor of Erites?
27—Who is heroine of an Ibsen play?
28—What king of Tyre was friend of David and Solomon?
30—Who is a Hindu nationalist leader?
32—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
33—What is a river of Germany?
35—Little Tommy Tucker did what for his evening meal?
37—From what mountain did Moses see land of Canaan?
39—What is name of a genus of ruminant quadrupeds?
40—Osiris was son of whom?
42—Where would a Peloponnesian dwell (abbr.)
43—What is a Chinese unit of weight?

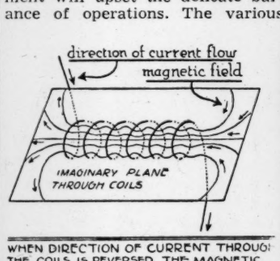
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why It Is Sometimes Necessary to Demagnetize a Watch?

A magnetized watch will not keep good time. Indeed, if strongly magnetized, the watch may stop altogether. In a world so full of electrical equipment which may make permanent magnets out of the steel parts of the watch movement, magnetism is an enemy to accuracy with which watch owners must reckon.

An ordinary watch may become magnetized by coming too close to radio sets, telephones, unshielded dynamos, or other sources of magnetic fields. Becoming magnetized will cause the hairspring to be attracted to the balance arm, just as a horseshoe magnet will attract nails or bits of iron. This magnetic pull in the watch movement will upset the delicate balance of operations. The various



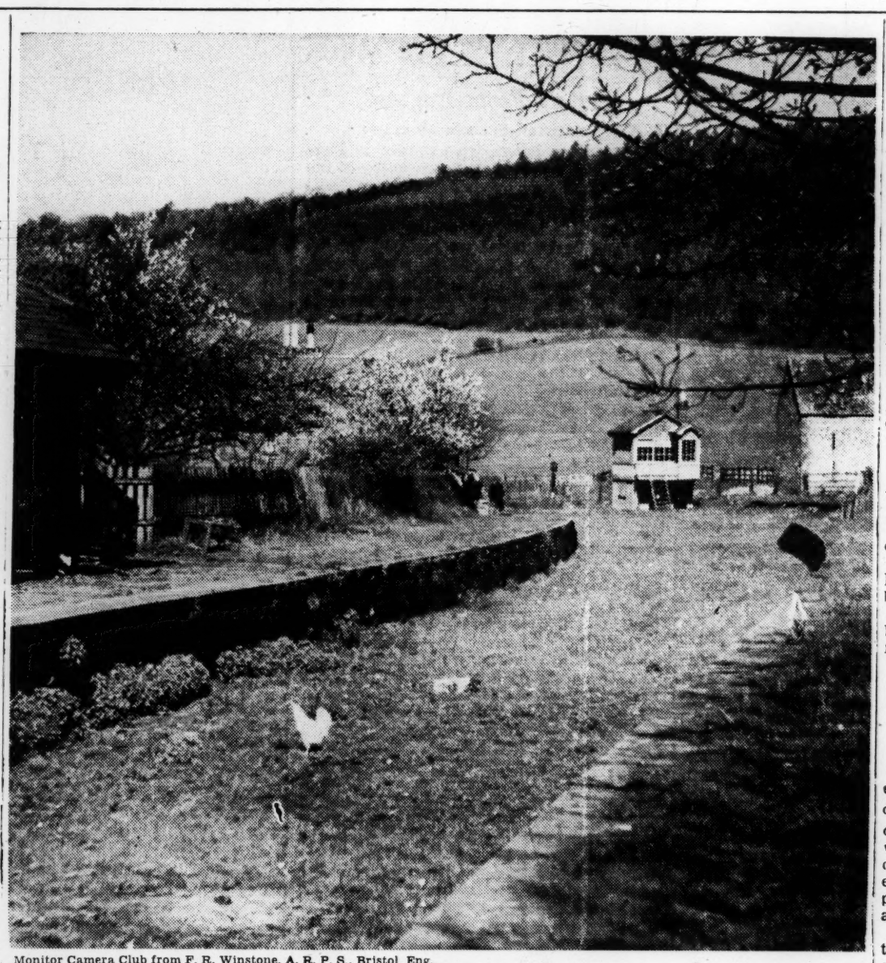
WHEN DIRECTION OF CURRENT THROUGH THE COILS IS REVERSED, THE MAGNETIC POLARITY IS FOUND TO REVERSE ALSO

steel parts are mutually attracted and the hairspring may touch the balance arm occasionally when the watch is in certain positions. The balance wheel will develop a north and a south magnetic pole and endeavor to align itself with the lines of force in the earth's magnetic field, like the needle of a magnetic compass. The upshot of the magnetic disturbance is to make the watch a very erratic timepiece, and the solution of the problem is to take it to a jeweler or watchmaker and have it demagnetized.

A watch may be demagnetized by means of a special coil devised for the purpose. The watch is held inside the coil or winding of fine wire and alternating current is sent through the coil. The current sets up a magnetic field around the coil, and the field reverses itself 60 times a second, due to the alternating nature of the current.

Pulling the watch slowly and steadily out from the coils and then snatching it suddenly away, has the effect of "drawing out" the magnetism from the watch or demagnetizing it.

In watches where extreme accuracy is vital, as in railroad watches and the like, a special alloy of steel is sometimes used for the hairspring and balance arm. This alloy is relatively unaffected by magnetism. A watch equipped with this alloy, even if exposed to a magnetic field strong enough to stop the watch, will, when removed from the field, resume operations and keep good time as before.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

Once a Railroad Station

The rails running past this station at Newland, Gloucestershire, were uprooted for armaments during the World War. The railroad offices serve as a farmhouse and grass grows on the platforms. Chickens, geese, and turkeys now have the right of way.

Daily Quotation

JUDGE not without knowledge, nor without necessity, and never without charity.
—DR. ALEX. WHYTE.

It Has Been Said of Temperance—

I have four good reasons for being an abstainer: My head is clearer, my health is better, my heart is lighter, and my purse is heavier.—Guthrie.

If temperance prevails, then education can prevail; if temperance fails, then education must fail.—Horace Mann.

I am strong and vigorous, for in my youth I never did apply hot and rebellious liquors in my blood.—Shakespeare.

Intoxicating drinks have produced evils more deadly, because more continuous, than all those caused to mankind by the great historic scourges of war, famine, and pestilence combined.—Gladstone.

Some of the domestic evils of drink are houses without windows, gardens without fences, fields without tillage, barns without roofs, children without clothing, principles, morals, or manners.—Franklin.

Temperance puts wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution.—Franklin.

In Lighter Vein

Also the Car

"Where is my wandering boy tonight,
I wonder, near or far?"
An anxious parent asks, and adds:
"And also, where s the car?"
—Successful Farming.

Excellent References

Mrs. Grimm: "So you have a job with my friend Mrs. Long? Did you tell her you had only been with me two months?"

Mary: "Yes'm. And she said if I could stay with you for two months that was good enough reference for her."

Boners

The hardships of the Puritans were what they came over in.

Martyr is the Latin for mother.

The Moratorium is the largest ocean liner.

Cromwell was a man who believed that all the wealth should be common.

Esau is the fellow that wrote a lot of fables, and sold his copyright for a mass of potash.

Misunderstood

A pretty young girl applied for a job in an office and was given an application blank to fill out. When she came to the line which read, "Last Engaged," she hesitated a moment and then wrote in a flowing script:

"To Jack Miller." — Grit.

Just the Man

The strong man at the fair had just finished squeezing the juice out of a lemon.

Holding it up before the crowd he shouted: "I'll give £5 to anyone who can squeeze another drop of juice out of this lemon!"

Up stepped a little man. He gripped the lemon and, to the surprise of the crowd, squeezed several more drops from it.

"It's easy," he murmured. "I'm an income-tax collector!"—Tit-Bits.

Vocations

Asbestos Gloves

An experienced camper has earned many dollars from the sale of clever gloves which he makes of asbestos cloth and lines with woolen fleece, to be used when cooking over a campfire. They enable the camp cook to handle hot pots and pans comfortably, as they are well insulated against heat.

These gloves sold well during the summer season when outdoor eating and cooking was so popular —D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Little Chauncey

Shelter for three

Practical Sympathy

(Jonesboro (Tenn.) Herald and Tribune)

As proof that some of the old pioneer spirit of sympathy and helpfulness for those in trouble still dwells in the heart of man, the following incident is given.

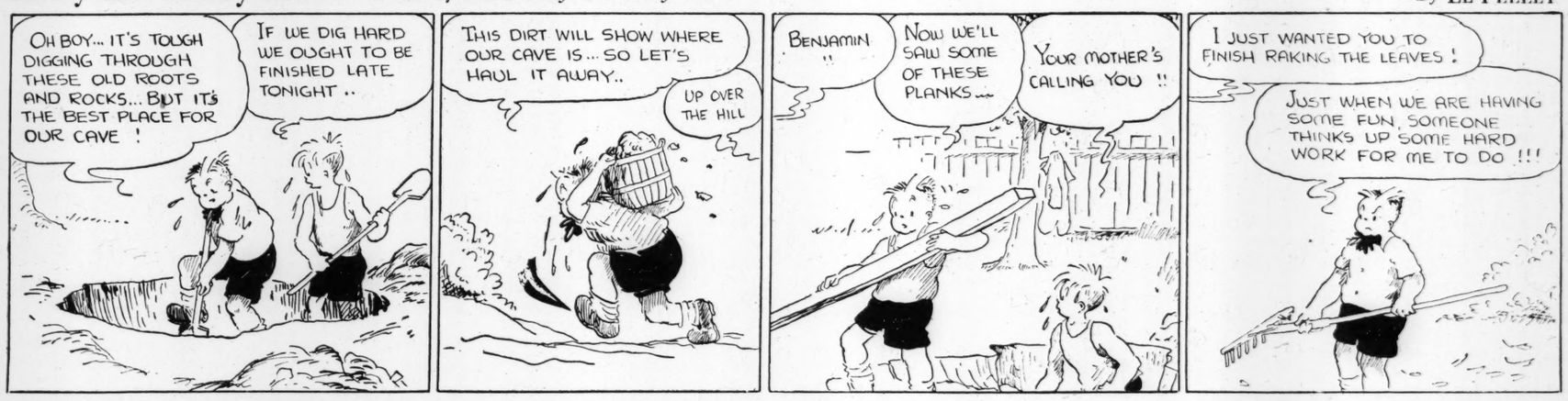
A few nights ago a hotel building in Jonesboro caught on fire and the interior was burned out. In this building was a barber shop which was operated by Fred Chase and John Carey. On the other side of the street was a competing shop operated by Paul Morrell.

No suitable place in town could be secured by Chase and Carey in which they could reopen their shop. Morrell had an extra chair in his shop and out of sympathy for his two competitors, he allowed Chase to take this chair, and arranged space for Carey to install his chair in the shop until the damaged building can be repaired.

If the world had more of this fine spirit of helpfulness it would be a better place in which to live.

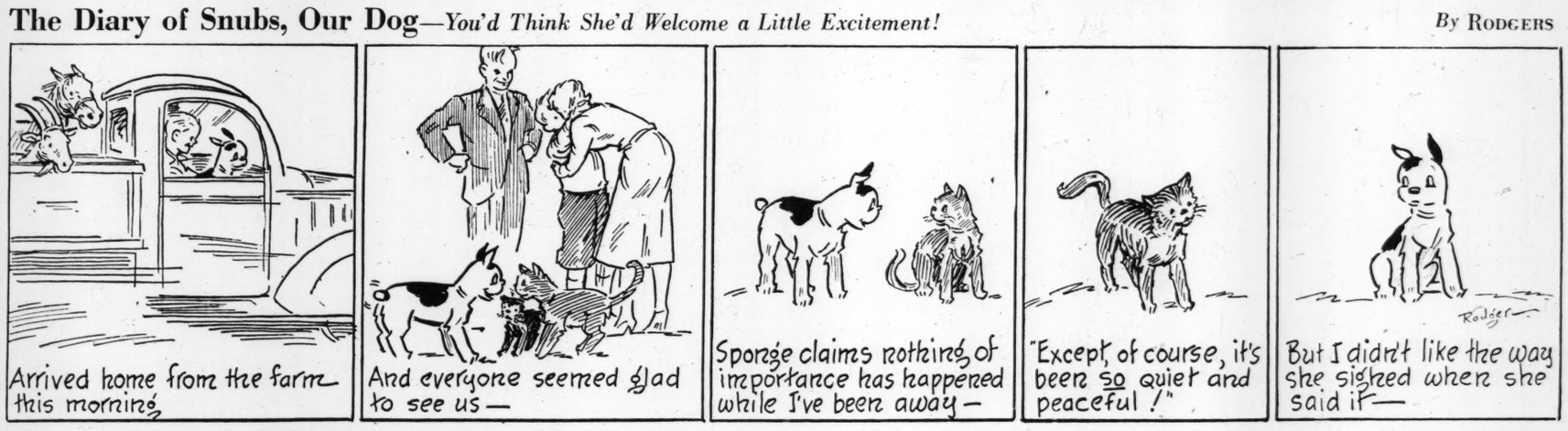
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Bit of Hard Play and Easy Work*

By LE PELLEY


OH BOY... IT'S TOUGH DIGGING THROUGH THESE OLD ROOTS AND ROCKS... BUT IT'S THE BEST PLACE FOR OUR CAVE !
IF WE DIG HARD WE OUGHT TO BE FINISHED LATE TONIGHT ..
THIS DIRT WILL SHOW WHERE OUR CAVE IS... SO LET'S HAUL IT AWAY..
UP OVER THE HILL
BENJAMIN !!
NOW WE'LL SAW SOME OF THESE PLANKS...
YOUR MOTHER'S CALLING YOU !!
I JUST WANTED YOU TO FINISH RAKING THE LEAVES !
JUST WHEN WE ARE HAVING SOME FUN, SOMEONE THINKS UP SOME HARD WORK FOR ME TO DO !!!

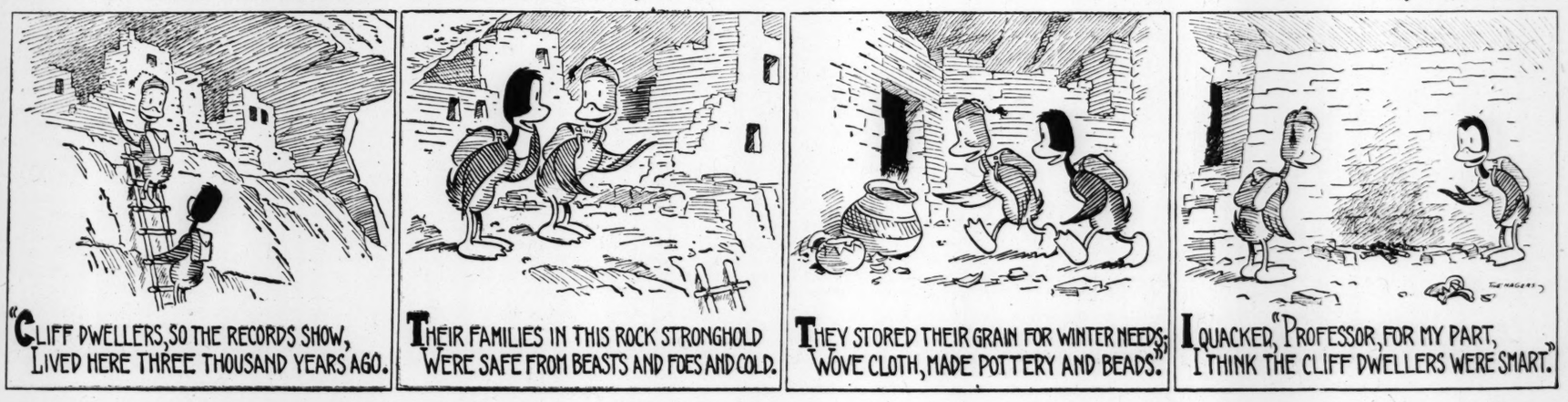
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You'd Think She'd Welcome a Little Excitement!*

By RODGERS


Arrived home from the farm this morning
And everyone seemed glad to see us—
Sponge claims nothing of importance has happened while I've been away—
"Except, of course, it's been so quiet and peaceful!"
But I didn't like the way she sighed when she said it—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ancient Social Security*

By THE HAGERS


"CLIFF DWELLERS, SO THE RECORDS SHOW, LIVED HERE THREE THOUSAND YEARS AGO.
THEIR FAMILIES IN THIS ROCK STRONGHOLD WERE SAFE FROM BEASTS AND FOES AND COLD.
THEY STORED THEIR GRAIN FOR WINTER NEEDS; WOVE CLOTH, MADE POTTERY AND BEADS."
I QUACKED, "PROFESSOR, FOR MY PART, I THINK THE CLIFF DWELLERS WERE SMART."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Stroke for Defense

History may record Sept. 2, 1940, as the beginning of the ebb of the totalitarian tide. So big is the potential meaning of the negotiation by which the United States is trading destroyers to Great Britain for air and naval bases. Added to the successful air defense of the British Isles this stroke may swing the balance in the struggle going on today in official and lay opinion around the world. Particularly in Spain, in Russia, in Japan, in the French colonies—everywhere that men or nations have been tempted to join or appease the aggressors—this trade gives notice that the democracies have the courage and foresight to help each other effectively.

For Britain the action means vital aid in the weakest spot. In the air the British apparently are confident now of meeting Nazi assaults and Nazi plane production. On the sea they have been gravely hampered by a shortage of destroyers, which have become most useful men-of-all-work—convoying, scouting, guarding against air and sea attack. In June the British had so many destroyers under repair or on duty along trade routes that only sixty-eight were available in home waters. More than the actual naval strength gained, possibly, is the moral encouragement and the effect on world opinion.

For the United States this is the most effective defense measure in the whole preparedness program. It has three major effects. Through the pledge of Prime Minister Churchill that the British Navy will continue the struggle even though the Germans should take the British Isles, America in effect gets a two-ocean navy at once. It does not have to build a second navy to make sure of protection by a superior fleet in the Atlantic. And by the acquisition of a whole screen of bases it adds immeasurably to its own naval and air strength for defense of the Atlantic seaboard, the Panama Canal, and the Monroe Doctrine.

By the transfer of the destroyers the United States employs them in the place and time where they can be most effective for her defense—operating from the naval and air base most useful of all to America, the British Isles, and at a moment when defeat of the Nazis will check the development of world chaos and lessen the dangers against which America is preparing. Sending the destroyers without any return would have been good business for the United States. Altogether for Uncle Sam this is one of the best "Yankee trades" he ever managed.

It would have been preferable had President Roosevelt been able to associate Congress more directly with the Executive in this step. However, the constitutional powers of the Executive in foreign affairs, the consent of the Navy, the precedent of the Louisiana Purchase, the opinion of the Attorney General and some other legal authorities—all give support to the action taken. We believe it will be sanctioned both by Congress and the people. The Gallup poll recently showed 62 per cent approval of public opinion.

Charges that this step is an act of war appear rather strained when viewed in the light of comments from Rome and Berlin. Both Axis Powers are going to extremes to make light of the trade. It could become an act of war only if they made it so and they are more than anxious to avoid anything which will increase American support of Britain. But the very care they take to "play down" the action may well express its importance in helping to turn the totalitarian tide.

Gibbon and the Third Reich

The decision that all members of the Nazi Party must establish their ancestry at least to the year 1800 shows that the rulers of the Third Reich are pursuing their policy of racial purity with, if anything, increased zeal. For the time being another aspect of Nazi policy, the restoration of the Holy Roman Empire, seems to have fallen into the background, but this obscurity may be only temporary. In any case, it is interesting that the man who, before all others, has gained world fame through his knowledge of the antecedents of the Empire should have declared himself against the policy which is behind the Third Reich's latest racial decree.

No book in secular literature is so indisputably first in its class as is Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." There is no agreement amongst those entitled to judge as to what is the greatest play, or the greatest poem, or the greatest novel ever written, even if the question be confined to the English language. But in the realm of classical history the "Decline and Fall" has no rival anywhere.

Gibbon's judgment on a point of history therefore carries weight: and his judgment goes against the German theory. For it was his opinion that it was a policy similar to that of the Nazis that destroyed two of the great States of antiquity. "The narrow policy," he says, "of preserving without any foreign mixture the pure blood of the ancient citizens had checked the fortune, and hastened the ruin, of Athens and Sparta." What was mistaken over two thousand years ago may prove to be equally mistaken today.

Gatti-Casazza

The administration of Giulio Gatti-Casazza marked an era of the Metropolitan Opera. Not the Golden Era; that had come and gone before Gatti arrived in New York. But an era of importance and even of distinction. His regime extended over twenty-seven years, the longest in the Metropolitan's history. It included the depression of the 'thirties, when the opera lost its reserve fund and curtailed its season. It ended in 1935, when the period of "democratized" opera began.

For Gatti was an impresario of the fashionable days of opera. Operating without a subsidy, he made opera pay, while the time of prosperity lasted. He regarded the lyric theater as a business, as well as a temple of art. But the time came when the business could no longer be conducted at a profit.

Gatti, like most men in so conspicuous a position, was the object of much criticism. Many did not like his commercial theories of the theater. Others complained that he favored foreign, and particularly Italian, artists and works.

He was able to reply by pointing to his record, which was impressive. He presented fifteen new works by Americans; he could hardly be held responsible if most of them were not very successful. And he added some famous names to the company's roster: Toscanini, Caruso, Chaliapin, Galli-Curci, Pons, Jeritza, Pavlova, Flagstad. His departure in 1935 marked the close of a period which, though perhaps not the greatest in the Metropolitan's history, was notable for catholicity and brilliance.

American Kampf

In a sense, American democracy is today on trial. The court is the world arena and the jury consists of unfolding events. The prosecutor is the totalitarian philosophy, armed with propaganda and charging that free government is inefficient, corrupt and weak.

Defending the accused are the American people. Their defense is that democracy is inherently strong because it rests upon fundamental human rights. They insist that in practice it is less corrupt than totalitarianism; that—and mark the words—it is potentially the most efficient kind of human government. So great are its capacities for effectual governing that democracy, they are convinced, can successfully meet a modern military threat.

Against this background, a recent statement of an official of Boston is challenging because it typifies a viewpoint. Defending Boston's loosely organized and archaic budgetary system—by which the Hub actually has no city budget for the first several months of each year—he declared: "You can't get away from it. These delays are simply a phenomenon of the democratic system."

His statement reminds one of the oft-heard remark: "Inefficiency? Oh, that's politics. What else can one expect?" Or the observation which politicians have been known to make: "The people don't reward you for being honest." These comments imply the acceptance that democracy's present problems are inevitable, inherent and beyond solution, and therefore to be endured without effort toward improvement.

The immediate necessity of democracy is to prove its soundness by showing its capacity effectually to solve its present problems at home or abroad. This is a challenge to every citizen. Whether one's individual task be that of finding ways to improve city administrative methods, or of being a better informed and more active citizen, or of following the light of honest conviction in legislative roll calls, today's challenge is to help make American democracy more worthy to survive.

Our Readers Say—

Letters From England

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Inclosed are letters from cousins in England which to me are representative of the courage and farsightedness of the average Englishman:

My Dear Bill and Dot:

When you wrote me we had just got our men—and a very large number of Frenchmen and women as well—back from Dunkirk, and now, for all practical purposes there is no France left. One week a powerful, well-armed and well-formed nation, and the next just an undisciplined crowd.

Examine the whole thing carefully and you will find in it a lesson for both you and us. A carefully calculated process of undermining and destroying the morale of a whole nation; lying propaganda, and every conceivable weapon of distortion and misrepresentation that diabolical ingenuity can contrive. Anyway, it's not coming off over here. There is no room for bragging or boasting, but the fact remains that this country is thoroughly roused and in earnest.

Everybody is preparing themselves in one way or another, and I firmly believe the women are even more in earnest than the men. As I told you in my last letter, I am back in uniform once more—this time in command of a company of Local Defense Volunteers. We have been training hard for the last two months and as 75 per cent of us served in the last war, and most of us for over three years in France, we have become quite efficient.

Deep down in each one of us is a realization that we are free men—our history has been one long struggle for freedom. Freedom of thought and action and speech, and we are not giving it up because a cardboard Napoleon wants his own way. Don't run away with the idea that we think we are doing anything wonderful or heroic. We loathe and detest war, but we hate oppression and slavery even more, and we are prepared, quite quietly and soberly, to go to the limit to fight it. I am practicing my men nearly every evening and on Saturdays and Sundays in certain military exercises, and they are throwing everything into it. I've always been proud of my country, Bill, but the longer I live in these troubled days, the prouder I feel. Whatever you do, don't get the idea that we are depressed or worried about Jerry. The only thing that does cause us a little concern is our women and children. If they were out of the way, we shouldn't have a thing left to worry about.

Yours,

(Signed) BILL

My Dear Dorothy:

I was very glad to get your nice long letter and grateful beyond words to describe for your kindly offer to take Christine and look after her for us until the end of this terrible war. But it is impossible to spare sufficient ships to convoy the children safely. Our navy and merchant navy are so very hard pressed these days. I wish with all my heart and soul that your law (Cash and Carry) could be altered. It is a cruel law for us, for we are undoubtedly fighting your war as well as our own—not only giving our men and women and health and strength, but every farthing we can muster, and impoverishing ourselves and our children for generations to come. As far as I can judge, we do not want your men, but we do want materials quickly. The quicker they come, the sooner will the war be over.

Our work people are working day and night all the hours possible and much honorary work is being done. Many work all day and take it in turns to watch all night.

The women, too, are extremely busy. All sorts of associations have been started—voluntary aid associations—(nursing)—welfare centers, lectures on air raids and what to do and what not to do, Red Cross sewing and knitting groups, etc. If only you folk in America could visualize a little part of what we are doing over here you would rise in a body and cry aloud to help and send us all and more than you can spare. The tragedy of France—the pity of it—but now we are alone, and somehow we are stronger; the moral force is stronger. There has come about a stiffening in the people which can best be described by my using a few words out of the King's last speech: ". . . with our hearts proud and a smile on our lips, with God's help, we go forward."

Affectionately yours

(Signed) EDITH

I think that it is too bad that our politicians are beclouding the issues to such an extent that they refuse to see the danger we shall be up against if we allow Great Britain to be defeated. W. M. WILSON

Providence, R. I.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

Anglo-American Unity

Josiah Wedgwood, Labor leader in the British House of Commons, has made a suggestion that will startle most Americans. . . . He suggests a closer political union between Britain and America, such as was offered to France just before that nation's collapse.

"The time may come when America may make a like offer to us," he says. "That day, when it comes, will mean both the winning of this war and the salvation of the race."

A political union of the United States and the British Empire is something that few Americans and few Britons ever expected to hear of in their lifetime. . . . If it suddenly became a question of saving Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American civilization—well, who knows?—*Daily Hawk-Eye*, Burlington, Iowa.

A Mutual Defense Treaty

A mutual defense treaty between the United States and Canada . . . would be a Western Hemisphere affair. It need not involve the United States in European conflict; neither would it compromise Canada's associations with Great Britain. It would be, simply, a common sense arrangement by two good neighbors, based on geographical circumstances, for their own protection.

Certainly a co-operative system for defending the Atlantic seaboard from Labrador to the Caribbean would be of advantage to both of us.—*Halifax* (Nova Scotia) *Chronicle*.

To Protect Democracy

South Boston, Capital of Connemara

"Connemara is a strange country, a country of contrasts. Its nominal capital is Clifden but its real capital is Boston in the United States of America."

So wrote one Patrick Kelly years ago in the Dublin Magazine but I think he was a trifle too general. Boston is a large city and it includes many elements, among them the Italian North End and the Brahmin Hill where a beacon once gleamed. Perhaps Mr. Kelly should have said South Boston, which is, to this day, looked upon as a "capital of hope" by many a hard-pressed citizen of Eire's poorest province, that lovely north-western portion of the republic which lies on the open Atlantic between Galway and Sligo. Patrick Kelly also said of this province, in words that seem to me as "pat" as his name, "There is no 'land' in Connemara. Mountains there are and beautiful lakes, and swiftly flowing streams, and deep, narrow, creeping streams—but there is no 'land.'"

* * *

I wandered from end to end of Connemara a year before it became impossible for Americans to wander anywhere in Europe and I was impressed by the indescribable beauty of the region and by its human poverty, as harsh and grinding, I thought, as that of inland China could be. Many a family tending sheep on the inhospitable hillsides or eking out a living in the bogs, subsists on ten pounds a year or less. The able-bodied ones in the bog lands cut "turf," which is peat, and cart it in to Westport for the weekly fair. If lucky a family can sell a full load of this black turf for nine or ten shillings but the family probably does not own the bog and therefore receives only a fraction of this gross sum.

In the heart of the poverty sector is a strange enclave of luxury quite typical of contrasting Eire. It is Kylemore Abbey, located amid towering mountains just above Lough Poolacappul. It was built as a private castle nearly half a century ago by one Mitchell Henry and his wife Margaret. After many vicissitudes, for only a millionaire in pounds sterling could keep up such a place in the wilderness, it was bought (in 1920) for nearly nothing by a group of Benedictine nuns who had fled from the ruins of Ypres. They made of it an abbey, a girls' school, and a public inn where any traveler may literally live in luxury for the modest "six and six" of an average tourist shelter. The fireplace in the main living room, to mention a detail chosen at random, cost $10,000. It is of Carrara marble and in the hearth were formerly the jewelled initials M. H. (for Mitchell or Margaret Henry). The jewels were removed but a single piece of lapis lazuli was left as a memento in its original setting.

* * *

The private chapel of this castle-abbey is a Gothic marvel in the wild, primeval heart of Connemara. We Americans are supposed to weigh everything in dollars so a white-coiffed Yprian sister told me the chapel cost $300,000. Its roof is of pure copper and its interior is a wondrous profusion of red, green, and black marbles, some from Kilkenny, others from distant Hellas.

A man who looked like Brian Aherne's own self took me throughout the Irish province whose capital is South Boston. It was a treat I shall never forget. I could see that he was only less poor than the folk of the bog lands but he was a consummate master of that gentle art in which all Irishmen are accomplished, the art of kindly, penetrating, humorous conversation. This gift is the saving grace of Connemara. Direst poverty cannot obliterate it.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

The Bookshelf

Dr. Butler Recalls

Nicholas Murray Butler is reputed to have more space in Who's Who than any other American. And while the reviewer has never checked on this rumor, after finishing the second volume of Dr. Butler's ACROSS THE BUSY YEARS (New York: Scribners. $3.75), he is willing to accept it as reasonable. For if there have been any outstanding national or international events during the past half-century in which Dr. Butler did not participate or in which he was not a personal acquaintance of one or more of the participants, it is difficult to imagine what they might be.

From Mark Twain to Kaiser Wilhelm II, and from near-brushes with still-undomesticated Redskins in the Old West to the secret and portentous conference in which the British Commonwealth of Nations was born, Dr. Butler has had a range of friendship and experience perhaps unequalled by any other man today.

Unlike Volume One, which dealt largely with Dr. Butler's work in education and domestic politics, the second volume is devoted principally to Europe, although at the end it does return to the United States for three fascinating chapters on Abraham Lincoln, the Old West and six unsolved American political problems. But it is for the insight which it gives into the workings of pre-war Germany, France, and Great Britain that it will be read.

In such a book as this it is difficult to pick out the high lights and it must suffice to say that they are frequent enough and varied enough to suit almost every taste. It came as a historical shock to read Dr. Butler's statement that "it will never be possible to persuade me that William II was the warlord that the newspapers persistently represented. He never mentioned war in any of his talks with me except to decry it, and the whole of his interest was in matters of social progress and educational advantage."

Still another interesting occasion is the one in which Dr. Butler, as the only non-member, was invited to the secret sessions of the British Constitutional Conference of 1910 at which it was decided to end the power of the House of Lords to block permanently legislation desired by the House of Commons. At the conference Dr. Butler explained American constitutional procedure.

Finally, it would be wrong to close any review of this book without mentioning at least the names of the six American political problems which Dr. Butler discusses at length and which he holds need immediate attention. These problems are government of dependencies, Cabinet officers in Congress, single department of national defense, reform of the direct primary system, regulation of trade disputes, and amending the Constitution of the United States. J. G. H.

The Wide Horizon

Religion and the Newspapers

By Lawrence C. Martin

Managing Editor, Denver Post

In an address before the University of Colorado School of Journalism

Let us seek the shortest distance between two points by conceding at once the clear implication of the subject, "The Place of Journalism in Fostering Religion in the Community." It seems to me that subject does raise the issue of obligation, by suggesting that journalism has a place in fostering religion. If any challenges that point of view, I reply that journalism, under the responsibility given it by the guarantee of freedom of the press, clearly has the obligation of fostering whatever contributes to the stability and security of the form of society in which we have chosen to live, and which we call democracy. . . .

I maintain that religion is an essential of our democracy for the reason that it is today the one remaining champion of the sanctity and integrity of human personality. Stop a moment and think about that. Throughout the world, the effect of the trends of government is the diminution of the integrity of personality, the merging of the individual into a mass consciousness which, in the totalitarian countries, is an enforced idolatry of the head of the State. That is why religion among those enslaved people is either forbidden outright, or restricted to a pagan worship of human ideology. . . .

Religion, on the contrary, is of itself an individual and personal relation, and while it can be perverted into mass witch-dancing, and has been many times, it has survived to this day as the greatest and now the only means by which man, as a person, can express and manifest his divinely ordained freedom of spirit. I will go further than that: Religion is the only remaining hope of the preservation on earth of any substantial degree of human liberty. I make that assertion because of a conviction which many thoughtful men everywhere share, that human intelligence has failed to evolve a satisfactory formula of life although many forms have been tried.

* * *

You may wish here to remind me that the Jewish theocracy failed miserably to meet the assaults of pagans, from the Assyrians to the Romans. I reply that it was, historically, a theocracy perverted to the influences of paganism that was too weak to beat off the barbarians.

Or you may challenge the soundness of my thesis on the ground that such a system would destroy democracy by uniting Church and State, one of the very evils our forefathers fled. My answer to that is, that in such a society as I am discussing, the question of the relative functions of Church and State will not arise; the question of enforced worship or of standardized worship will not arise; nor will any man be compelled to worship at all. The society of which I speak will continue to regard man's personality as sacred, and his relations with God as his own affair. . . .

Now if there is logic or common sense in the thesis that religion is a bulwark of our liberties, the hope of their preservation, is it not clear that the press has an obligation to foster religion?

* * *

Religion is a fruitful source of controversy; I mean by that the creeds, sectarian differences and denominational quibbles which are among the human perversions of true religion. In times past, newspapers got into so many scrapes over these religious squabbles that most editors drew in their horns and actually barred from their columns any but the most harmless and non-controversial items about churches or religious topics. Even today you will find most editors refusing to print letters from readers on religion, for fear of inciting a riot. . . .

Another reason, call it an excuse if you like, why newspapers print relatively little calculated to foster religion is that editors regard religion as a relatively minor concern of their readers, in comparison with sports, the movies, politics and other activities and interests of the race. . . .

The net result, throughout the country of these and other influences, has been the limitation of religious news to departmentalized publicity about services, sermon subjects, and such routine news of the activities of churches.

A practical means of changing this condition must be found if the press is to do its share in fostering religion. I am clearly of the opinion that the impulse in this direction will have to come from religion rather than from journalism, and I have already given you the reasons for this opinion; the very influences that have kept journalism on the sidelines where religion is concerned probably continue to operate unless religion does something to remove them.

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